JACK BRAND PILSENER
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B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,860—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1900.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY
BAILEY'S HOTEL
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)
CONTAINS OVER 300 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
MODERATE TARIFF.
GLOUCESTER S.W. ROAD, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th Feb.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	2nd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7526	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	5093	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7526	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,149	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costantino	3,299	15th April. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,146	1st May. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Milis	5,035	12th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	25th Feb. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,300	Duchateau	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
ERNEST SIMONS	4,707	Burrande	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 7th March, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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CALCUTTA,
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TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseh.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1st March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on or about 3rd March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 28th February.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

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To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

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SUB-AGENCY :—MURREE, (April to October.)

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years and 3 per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, at 6 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newara Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... „ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tentsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographic orders. For Rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents :—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY.

Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)

(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employ

NOTICES.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851.
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.,
AND
56 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demands and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in form B.
2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.
3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machnitra Camp.
4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague control, Bombay or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Magistrate Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.
5. Those intending to visit Panchgani or Mahableswar, should communicate with the superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the superintendent should be communicated with by telegram.
6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolutions General Department, No. 4422-P, dated 11th July, and 5616-P, dated 28th December, 1899, and to Government servants proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Mahableshwar, February 5, 1900.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

THE AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER B. and N.-W. Ry., Gorakhpore, is prepared to receive Tenders up to 6th March, 1900, for the SUPPLY of CASTOR and AXLE OIL, from 1st April, 1900, to 31st April, 1901.
Form of Tender at Rs. 2 each giving full particulars, can be obtained on Application to the Undersigned.
The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

HARRY R. DICH,
Storekeeper, B. N.-W. Ry. Co.
Samastipur, 14th February, 1900.

ENGLAND, CLIFTON, BRISTOL.
ST. HELENS College. Miss WINGATE and Miss DU PORTER receive a limited number of PUPILS-TERMS of Gentlemen TO TRAIN and EDUCATE. Healthy situation near Downs. Efficient staff, large grounds, every attention to health. Entire charge undertaken of Anglo-Indian Children at Moderate and Inclusive fees. Prospectus and references, &c., on application.

THE CHILTERNS, WENDOVER, BUCKS.
THE Revd. C. E. ROBERTS, M.A., (St. John's Coll., Oxon) Assisted by Qualified Masters receives TWENTY BOYS (7 to 14 years) to prepare for Public Schools and for the Navy and Army Examinations. Bathing, etc. Beautiful and Healthy Situation among the Chiltern Hills, 35 miles from London. Inclusive fees £50 a term. Entire charge of Boys whose Parents reside abroad.
A Postal Address.—The CHILTERNS, Halton, Tring, England.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of CERTAIN STORES including Hardware, Lamps and Fittings, Cloths, Leather Goods, Metals, Painter's Stores, Ropes, Twine, Soap, Tallow, &c., for the three months commencing on 1st April, 1900 and ending 31st March, 1901. The above Stores are to be delivered at the Stores Depot, at Waltair or as may be otherwise noted in the form of Tender.
2. Notices are also posted on the Notice Boards at the Principal Railway Stations on the East Coast Railway and further details and form of Tender can be obtained on application to the Storekeeper, East Coast Railway, Waltair, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each form of Tender.
3. Each Tender must be addressed to "Tenders for miscellaneous stores." They will be received by the Manager, East Coast Railway up to noon on Thursday the 15th March 1900.
4. Samples of the articles tendered for must be delivered with the name and address of the Tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Storekeeper, Waltair, not later than the 8th March 1900.
5. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender and without reference to the other items in the same Tender, he does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.
6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or without earnest-money will not be considered.
Tenders must be addressed to
THE MANAGER,
East Coast Railway, Waltair,
Manager's Office, Waltair, 13th February, 1900.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side 50	22		16
With Single Temple 50	24		18
With Our 50	24		18
Folders or Pince-Nez...50	24		18

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.
Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movilleto" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY,
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Heath Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1899.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis myself, and your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Boxes by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, Boils a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world.
Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST. London, England.

A BOON TO MEN.
A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Research, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Research, in view and its advantages, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge, by DR. NORTON, 38, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 4-57 m. 7-22a. Low water, 11-51m.
Bombay Extra Races.
P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with English mails of 9th inst., due to arrive at daylight.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Lecture on Commercial Education by Mr. P. N. Wadia, Elphinstone High School, 4-30 p.m.
B. V. A. Parade,
Harmston's Circus.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 6-39m., 8-39a. Low water, 1-42m., 1-15a.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue at 6-30 a.m., on Sunday, the 25th, for a run to Bandra, via Vellard and Dadar and back.

SION CYCLING CLUB.—Members will meet at the Club premises to-morrow, Sunday morning, for a ride to Mahool and back. The ride to commence at 6-30, sharp.

LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered at 4-30 p.m., to-day, by Mr. P. N. Wadia in the Elphinstone High School, under the auspices of the Teachers' Association of Bombay. Subject: Commercial education. The lecture is open to the public.

CUTTING OFF HIS WIFE'S NOSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hamilton brought up on remand and again charged Bhodi Lodhay, cart-driver, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with causing grievous hurt to his wife, Radhi, by cutting the tip of her nose off, on the morning of the 8th instant. The facts of the case have been published. After recording some further evidence, his worship committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

OFFERING A BRIBE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walter Dillon, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Parasram Balset, a police constable, with offering him an illegal gratification. Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Dillon stated that, on the 13th instant, at about 7 p.m., the accused offered him in the presence of two other men a bribe of Rs. 2, in order to grant him leave of absence for five days. Complainant declined to accept the money, and reported the matter to the Police superintendent, who ordered the prosecution. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

INQUEST AT DAMAUN.—The District Judge Mr. Monroe, on Wednesday evening, held an inquest on the body of a two-year-old Macki child burnt to death in the fire at the mandwas on the seashore, and in the course of evidence adduced it transpired that early in the morning, the mother of the child kindled a fire in a *chula* close to the cadjan wall of the mandwa and left the child asleep in its cradle, she went to the city to attend to work. The cadjan wall caught fire and the flames spread to the adjoining mandwas consuming valuable property and burning the child. Only when she returned did the people know of the presence of the child. A verdict that the child died an accidental death was returned.

AN OLD OFFENDER COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Brewin charged Aboo Sulleman, an old offender, having a record of twelve previous convictions against him, with stealing two cotton handkerchiefs, of the value of six annas, the property of Keshowji Parshotam. The complainant is a dealer in piece-goods and keeps his shop at Parel Bazaar. On the morning of the 11th instant accused while going through the bazaar, noticed two handkerchiefs hanging on an iron rod in front of the shop of complainant. Seeing the owner of the shop engaged with some customers, the accused pulled off the handkerchiefs and walked off. A neighbour, a fish shopkeeper who noticed this, raised an alarm, and the thief was arrested by the police with the property in his possession. The accused pleaded intoxication, but admitted twelve previous convictions. It seems that this man had suffered an aggregate term of nine years' rigorous imprisonment. The magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	8	4	13
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Doneri	25	5	59
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panas-wadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	30	12	55
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	16	16	35
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamthipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	38	12	87
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	3	26
G Mahim and Worlee	7	5	35
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	44	73
Total	129	101	388
Total plague deaths to date	66,714	57,534	
Same date last year	149	185	247

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	44
Deaths	33

CHOLERA.

Attacks	0
Deaths	1

DAMUN.

On Tuesday there were four more deaths at Lower Damun whereof two were contributed by plague, the third being a Mahomedan at Kharavad and another at Ghanchivad. A third Mahomedan died of consumption at Kharavad where sixteen deaths have already taken place since the beginning of the month.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Amount previously Subscribed	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr Duraiji Edulji Mody	1,22,423	7	4
B	50	0	0
Mr F R Vicaji	100	0	0
Messrs. Wadia and Chandy	30	0	0
Mr E J Unwalla	2.0	0	0
Mr V Sequeira	100	0	0
Messrs Flavio and Rubastino United	29	0	0
S N Companies	1,000	0	0
Messrs W and A Graham and Co	5,000	0	0
A Parsee Lady	5	0	0
Mr Abbodia Hirbai Dadysed	250	0	0
The Inspecting and Clerical Staff	133	8	0
Prince's Dock	21	0	0
Victoria Dairy of Tamarind Lane	5	0	0
Mr S M Mone	10	0	0
A Sympathiser	100	0	0
Army and Navy Co-operative Society	500	0	0
Mrs Raynor	22	8	0
Dr W A Bhide	100	0	0
The Bombay Tramway Co. Ltd	1,000	0	0
Dr S C Baker	1,349	2	3
M N	10	0	0
Mr Janabhoy Dunjibhoy Banaji	10	0	0
Mr Krishnarao Narayen Mahaic	5	0	0
Mr J Ahpow (Chinaman)	7	0	8
The Elphinstone Cricket Club	46	0	0
Messrs W Stephens and Sons	50	0	0
Mr Arebihoi A Crawfords	25	0	0
Mr H Gannow	500	0	0
Messrs Georgo Gobagan	15	0	0
B F D	10	0	0
F A D	50	0	0
A Goan, Kurrachi	50	0	0
Messrs M. M Bottlewalla and Co	2200	0	0
H E Lord Northcote	1,500	0	0
H E Lady Northcote	25	0	0
Mr F H Brown	12	0	0
Staff of New General office B B and C I Ry Bombay (3rd Instalment)			
Total Rs.	1,36,351	10	7

Subscribers are requested to pay in their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay, or to the Honorary Secretary Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, No. 31, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

GEORGE COTTON,
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL,
PHIROZESHAW M. MEHTA,
BHALCHUNDRA KRISHNA,
EZAZ AHMOY YUSUFJEE KHAN,
N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
NARANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund.
Bombay 23rd February, 1900.

MR. KETKAR'S HINDU ASTRONOMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Let me call the attention of your Hindu readers to a new work on Hindu astronomy, which is quite an epoch in the history of Indian Astronomical Literature. Scholars are well aware that the methods of the ancient Aryan astronomers and the results based upon those methods, do not apply to our own age. The positions of the planets vary from age to age, so that observations taken hundreds of years ago do not correctly interpret the astronomical phenomena of to-day. That the calculations might be correct up to date the Hindu astronomers ought to have revised them. But hitherto nobody has done it. The last great Indian astronomer who observed the heavens and determined, with as much accuracy as was possible in his own age, the relative positions of the planets, was Ganesh Daivajya who published his celebrated Grahalaghava about the year 1520 A. D. Since then nobody has attempted a revision and reconstruction of Hindu astronomy. Mr. V. B. Ketkar, head master of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Bagalkot, is the first to undertake this task and to reform Hindu astronomy in the light of European science. And his new book "the Jyotirgintaam"—the result of twenty years of patient toil and research—is according, based upon the latest discoveries of such modern astronomers as Leverrier, Hausen, Newcomb, and Chhatre. It will enable any well educated man to determine the position of the planets and to construct the Hindu calendar for any time between 2000 B. C., and 3000 A. D. To the archæologist, in particular, the book should prove a valuable aid. Our ancient literature abounds with numerous references to astronomical phenomena. And if these could be correctly interpreted, the task of the archæologist in settling the chronology of events, lost in the darkness of prehistoric antiquity, would become very much lighter than it is in the absence of such a guide as Mr. Ketkar's new book on Hindu astronomy.
I ought to add that Dr. Bhandarkar speaks very highly of that book. The Hon. Mr. Giles, with the enthusiasm of a genuine Oxford scholar, has patronized it by buying a hundred copies for his department. And it now remains for Mr. Ketkar's own countrymen, the princes and people of India, to appreciate his work.—Yours, &c.,
V. B. S.

Ratnagiri, Feb. 21.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE and the HON. MR. JUSTICE TEAGER.)

APPEAL AGAINST AN ADJUDICATION ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF ELLEN ATKINS, ADJUDICATED INSOLVENT.

THIS was a further hearing of the appeal of Ellen Atkins from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell adjudicating her an insolvent.
Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, on behalf of E. C. O'Brien, the opposing creditor, said that the attaching creditor had not yet taken steps to remove the attachments.
They were quite prepared to take the decision of the lower court on this question; but if there was any doubt, they were quite prepared to give the other side an opportunity to prove their claims.
The Chief Justice suggested an issue being sent to the lower court, as the materials before their lordships to decide the question were not sufficient.
Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Shamrao and Mirajkar Vakil, for the appellant, considered that the party alleging the fraud must prove it, and that the Appeal Court must decide upon the materials before it. If a party alleged fraud and succeeded in the lower court, and if the other party appealed, it did not lie in the mouth of the former to say that they had not been able to prove the fraud, and that, therefore, further evidence should be taken.
The Chief Justice remarked that the materials before the court consisted mainly of the insolvent's cross-examination; and their lordships thought that this question could only be decided on oral evidence. They could not come to a satisfactory conclusion on the materials before them; and the proper order seemed to be to send the following two issues to the lower court:—1. Was Ellen Atkins a trader at the date of the alleged acts of bankruptcy or at the date of the adjudication? 2. Did she, with intent to defeat or defraud her creditors, make a fraudulent conveyance or transfer of her land or other property? Let the issue in the first place was to lie on the creditor to prove this. Findings to be returned to the Appeal Court. Liberty to both parties to give evidence. Costs reserved.

AN APPEAL DISMISSED.

CLIVE DURANT VS. JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJEE PETIT.

THIS was a further hearing of the appeal of Clive Durans from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, dismissing his suit against Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit. As certain costs, directed to be paid by the appellant, had not been paid, their lordships passed an order dismissing the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A SWAGGERING SWASHBUCKLER.

IMPRATHIX VS. SAKHARAM KHUNDOJO SATPUTE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who, in January last, convicted the accused of murder and dacoity with murder, and sentenced him to death. Mr. Vasudeo Gopal appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.
On the night of the 13th April 1899, a band of dacoits came into the village of Pahine, where one Soma Rama and four others were sleeping in the open. The dacoits demanded a contribution, and attacked these men, who shouted for help. Soma was wounded with a sword. Then a number of villagers came up and the dacoits went off. Either just before the dacoity or just after, one of them said "fire," one discharged a gun, which killed one Rama Kana and wounded two others. Rama was not one of the men sitting over the fire, but one of those who came to the rescue. It would be some time before a body of villagers large enough to intimidate and drive off the dacoits turned to go or just after one of them said "fire," and one discharged a gun, which killed one Rama Kana and wounded two others. Rama was not one of the men sitting over the fire, but one of those who came to the rescue. It would be some time before a body of villagers large enough to intimidate and drive off the dacoits turned to go or just after one of them said "fire,"

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£101 1-4 plus 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes .....£101—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£109 1-2 unchanged.
3 1-2 ,, Govt. Securities....264 3-16 ,,
Bar Silver in London .....27 3-8 ,,
,, New York .....
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25·20 1-2 ,,
,, New York .....
Discount. Bank of England at 4 per cent, unchanged.
,, Short London Bills 3 3-4 per cent ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4 per cent ,,

Extra Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 20,000 1-4 3-32. The Bank of England's reserve is 45 per cent. of the liabilities.

EXCHANGE has been quiet during the week under review and rates have lost 1-32nd the amount of business put through has been extremely small, owing principally, to the poor prospects of new crops as far as exports are concerned, and the result of famine and plague regarding Imports. During the week one buyer of credits lowered his rate for ready to 1-4 5-16 and apparently got as many as he wanted, as he afterwards declined to buy under 1-4 11-32 which is now the closing rate.

To-day, on the other hand, a seller of telegraphic 1-4 3-32 and demand 1-4 1-8 per cash met the enquiry which was fairly good and then withdrew.

For forward remittance very little has been done at 1-4 3-32 T. T. all March, 1-32 T. T. all April, 1-4 T. T. for June, July.

The following are closing rates for ready delivery :—

T. T.	1-4 1-16
D. D.	3-32
3 Months' Credits	11-32
3 Months' Francs	171 3-4
30 days sight in Hongkong	143 3-4
,, Shanghai	194
,, Japan	148

MONEY is easy and it would be hard to get over 5 per cent. per annum on short deposits for one or two months. The Bank of Bengal's cash balance fell off 41 lakhs, but there is no change from last week in any of the Presidency Bank's rate of interest

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At the beginning of the week the Rs. market opened at Rs. 95-11 ready and Rs. 95-12 for the coming Settlement, a considerable volume of business has been put through during the week at gradually declining rates and Budlees" for 1st March have passed at a difference of 3-16th, equal to about 5 3-4 per cent. In spite of more hopeful news from the seat of war the price of ready paper is down to 95-7—with Rs. 95-10 for the 30th March.

STOCKS and Shares.—The market has been Sluggish during week with but few changes in prices of all shares.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer, Surats firm. Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export, 1,000 bales. Surats nil. Imports, 10,000 bales. Arrivals closed quiet but steady. Middling Americans, 5 1-32d. plus, 1-16d. Egyptian Fair Brown 8d, unchanged.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool.—

Feb.	Feb.-March	March.-Ap.	May.-June	June-July.
4·62	4·59	4·56	4·49	4·47
—6·64	—6·54	—6·64	—6·64	—6·64

The market continues firm with a tendency on the part of holders to ask for higher prices, owing to the difficulty they have of making free purchases in the up-country markets to replace anything they sell here. The demand seems to have been checked by the advance asked by holders, and the daily tone over has only been on a very Moderate Scale for the time of the year. The enquiry for Europe which sprang up last week seems to have disappeared again owing doubtless to the high rates ruling here. Japan shippers have taken a moderate amount during the week, but they too seem disinclined to follow the advance. To Local Mill agents continue to operate sparingly, but the mere fact that some of them are enquiring for cotton seems to encourage holders to ask far an advance.

In the present position of the Trade it is perhaps hardly surprising that some of the agents are reported to be seriously thinking of closing their mills for three months sooner than run into stocks of yarn at present high prices. In the "Sutta" market there has been a certain amount of excitement each day and rates have fluctuated hourly—in fact at times it was quite impossible to obtain reliable rates. The Broach "Sutta" was rushed rather more than the Bengal one, and transactions were reported as high as Rs. 262 per candy this morning as against Rs. 235 last week rates have weakened again and at the close as low as Rs. 252—was quoted, but as the transactions are mostly only settlements of previous contracts, it is difficult to quote them accurately, or to say what the market rate really is. Receipts this week are 71,000 bales behind the corresponding week last year while to date the falling off is 334,000 bales. Shipments to dote cince October 1st have been 118,000 bales against 338.000, bales same time last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 233-4 15-32	
Do. Fully Good	,, 224-4 15-32	
Do. Good	,,	
Selaoo, Fine	,, 223-4 15-32	
Do. Fully Good	,, 221-4 15-32	
Khandeish, Fully Good	,, 223-4 7-16	
Oomra, Fully Good	,, 229-4 17-32	
Dhollera Fine	,,	
Do. Fully Good	,,	
Do. Good, May	,, 240-4 19-32	
S. G. Dharwar, Good, May	,, 248-4 23-32	
Westerns, May	,, 238-4 9-16	
Broach, Fine	,,	
Do. Good,	,, 230-4 7-8	

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts,	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.
For the week	25,401	97,054	62,30
From 1st Jan. to 22nd Feb.	264,249	596,934	353,40
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	20,394		2,645
From 1st Jan. to 22nd Feb.	18,531	112,451	54,247
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the weeks	13,229	7,221	6,609
From 1st Jan. to 22nd Feb.	66,383	84,581	46,139

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

	1900. Cwts.	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	.....	19,500	.....
Do. from 1st January to 22nd February	.....	2,71,774	.....
Linseed for the week	2,009	44,728	7,143
Do. from 1st January to 22nd February	40,877	393,621	371,947
Rapeseed for the week	6,011	51,837	4,009
Do. from 1st January to 22nd February	140,010	228,545	134,648
Gingelly seed for the week	68,094	31,022	.....
Do. from 1st January to 22nd February	538,272	514,957	399,508

WHEAT.—Transactions are of a purely local character, there being nothing to export. The following are the nominal quotations :—

	Rs.
Pessy 91 per cent	36 per candy.
,, 85 per cent	34 ,,

BAZAAR TERMS.

	Rs.	Rs.
White Delhi Club No. 1	4-2 per cwt.	5-5 April-May
——Red——	4 per cwt.	
Hard Yellow	36 per candy.	
Ahmedabad Red	35 ,,	
Red Hard	34 ,,	

SEEDS.—The markets have been slightly easier, but very little business has been done in any sort, while the Gingelly Crop shows distinct signs of rapidly coming to an end.

LINSEED.—Business has been done at Rs. 8-11 per cwt. For April-May the rate is nominally Rs. 8-8.

GINGELLY.—The price to-day is somewhat firmer at 4 annas to 8 annas per candy say Rs. 44 for Red RAPE is steady without business at following quotations :—

Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 7	0 per cwt,
Yellow Cawnpore	,,Rs. 6	11 ,,
Brown Delhi	,,Rs. 6	10 ,,
Brown Cawnpore	,,Rs. 6	8 ,,

CASTOR is quieter at Rs. 38 per candy but little doing.

In London Yellow Cawnpore is quoted at 41 3-4 Brown 39 1-2, both for Dunkirk February-March, with a firm tone over the markets.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been extremely dull and uninteresting throughout the week with a tendency to lower rates. The s. s. "Castleventry" has been taken up on time charter at 9s. For small ready lots shippers have to pay outside rates, but for new business, the disparity between owner's and shipper's ideas is too great to admit of business being practicable.

For March Shipment to pickeed Continental Ports, 18s. to 19s. is named with a shilling lower for April-17s. to 18s.

COALS.—There has been a very large business doing this week in country coal, but Welsh is utterly impossible to work owing to the abnormally high prices paid at Home in consequence of the heavy demand for South Africa, which is not likely to fall off to any extent for some considerable time to come.

Large sales have been effected in Deshargur for.—

	Rs.	a.
March to May C	15	8
August to December	15	0
January to December (1901)	14	8
Jardines ,, February	14	10
Muir's Navigation February to March	13	8
,, July to Dec	13	4
Birds ,, March to May	13	6
and Jeshpore ready	15	0

The following are the quotations for coal alongside :—

	Rs.
Japan	14 0
Singarini	13 8
Deshargar	Bengal 15 8
Muir's Navigation	,, 14 8
Jardines	,, 14 0
Seebpore	,, 15

YELLOW METAL and COPPER.—There is a small demand in the Bazaar for the fyrmer, while Copper is still entirely neglected. The following are the nominal quotations as we close. Copper Rs. 66·67 per cwt. Yellow Metal Rs. 49-14 per cwt. average price bazaar terms.

PIECE GOODS.—There has been a very fair demand in the Bazaar during the week, to some extent from Calcutta and Madras, with steadily advancing prices but limits are still some way below home prices Dealers and Marwarries continuing to being amongst themselves in the Bazaar a good deal of stiff has changed hands. From the famine districts, as may well he imagined, the Demand for any sort is very small.

GREY GOODS are in fair demand but not up to the average, owing firstly to the high prices of cotton ruling and again to purchasers being unables on account of the famine to pay the entanced price.

BLEACHED CLOTHS.—have been freely dealt in during the week and prices of Mules and Nainsooks of low and medium quantities are on the rise. For all other descriptions the market is quiet.

IMPORTED YARNS.—The market is firm with very little doing, business with Manchester being almost impossible, owing to the very high prices asked by Spinners.

LOCAL YARNS.—This market is also firm and business is being carried on with China on a restricted scale.

PIECE GOODS.—Market :—Quiet, but steady.

	Inches.	Yards.	Weight in lbs.	Net rates per lb. as. cents.
T Cloths	16 to 18	12 to 22	1 1-4 to 2 1-2	6·30 to 7·00
Do	24 to 31	20 to 24	4 to 7	6·25 to 6·75
Long Cloths	30 to 44	30 to 38	7 to 12	6·25 to 6·75
Do	45 to 55	33 to 38	7 to 12	6·25 to 6·75
Domestics	18 to 27	50 to 66	8 to 16	6·50 to 6·75
Do	27 to 27	67 to 72	14 to 26	6·50 to 6·75
Chadders	35 to 54	4 to 6	1 to 3	6·50 to 6·75
Do	54 to 72	5 to 6	2 1-2 to 4	6·50 to 6·75
Plain Dhoties	30 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6·50 to 6·75
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 2 1-4	6·50 to 7·00
Red Bordered Dhoties	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6·75 to 7·00
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 2 1-4	6·50 to 7·00
Dhoties with Fancy Borders	30 to 50	8 to 11	1 to 3	6·75 to 7·25
Scout-Gray with coloured lines	24 to 38	24	3 to 6	7·25 to 7·50
Checks	24 to 27	24	5 to 8	8·00 to 9·00
Drills, Grey	24 to 27	40	8 to 13	6·25 to 6·50
Towells and Napkins (Different sizes)				7·00 7·50

YARN.—Market :—Steady.

Twist	No.	Mule,	As.			Per lb.
,,	8s	,,	,,	4 1-4	to 5	,,
,,	10s	,,	,,	5	,, 5 3-4	,,
,,	12s	,,	,,	5 1-8	,, 5 7-8	,,
,,	16s	,,	,,	5 1-2	,, 6 1-4	,,
,,	20s	,,	,,	5 3-4	,, 6 1-2	,,
,,	24s	,,	,,	6	,, 6 3-4	,,
,,	30s	,,	,,	7	,, 7 1-4	,,
,,	40s	,,	,,	7 3-4	,, 8 1-4	,,

Receipts of cotton into Bombay for the week.

Growths.	Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs.	Total for the week	Total to date (in Bales) since. January 1st 1900.	January 1st 1899.	October 1st 1899.	October 1st 1898.
Khandeish	1,348	4,493	38,488	148,642	82,313	216,103
Barsee and Nugur	157	1,693	16,139	39,192	26,409	48,056
Berar	629	5,187	48,168	236,773	100,018	400 257
Total Comras	2,134	11,372	102795	424,607	208,735	664,416
Hingunghat	...	312	3,504	5,815	5,863	8,853
Dholleras	71	1,250	10,946	52,913	46,824	91,615
Broach	50	747	12,407	9,639	34,778	12,022
Compta and Dharwar	4	972	7,753	11,854	20,873	23,243
Westerns	...	150	748	2,544	1,248	3,115
Bengals	1,417	8,373	106787	87,885	248,552	128,840
Sind	...	115	11,309	306	13,537	623
Persian	...	184	2,462	45	3,977	110
American	257	627	2,763	681	6,629	1,414
Egyptian	...	422	2,054	618	5,600	734
Other Sorts	55	580	730	5	1,924	8
Total	3,985	25,404	264,249	596,934	597,478	939,796

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay :—

	cwts.
Wheat	8,453
Linseed	7,047
Rapeseed	2,791
Gingellyseed	55,821
Poppyseed	230
Groundnuts	1,239
Castorseed	11,038
Rice	271,839

DIVINE SERVICE.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25,
SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Missa Celestis. Hymns—Introit. 2, 314, 556, and 210.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns—210, 256 and 20. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper in F. Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 210, 318 and 324.
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon. (Parade Service)—Hymns 210, 373 and 231.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 527, 255 and 629.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway).

8 a.m.—Parade Service. } Preacher.
6 p.m.—Special Evangelistic Service. } Rev. W. Sood.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.
Wesleyan Church, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Divine Service.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service. Psalm 95 v 1-6, tune 165; Hymns 128, 252 and 232.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Psalm 21 v 7-10, tune 221.—Hymns 145, 52, 61 and 181.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade.)

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Collection in aid of the Scottish Orphanage.—Hymns 23, 644 and 271. Psalm 36. Tune 118.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the Young.
6 p.m.—Evening; Prayer and Sermon, by Rev. W. A Roberts.
Offertory in the evening on behalf of the Indo-British Institution.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
Incumbent—Rev. C. Glider.

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion—Hymns 210, 321 and 255.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 211, 207 and 20.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist. Preacher Rev. Fr. Nicholson.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Biscoe. Alms for choia and organ.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH,
(Prince's Dock.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion by Rev. Father Tovey—Hymns 4, 323 and 187.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, by Rev. Davis, C. M. S. Hymns 199, 162 and 219.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensongs nd TERMON

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE (3 TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.
(IN MEMORIAM).
DEATH.

MERWANJEE DALAL.—February 25, 1899, who died at 119, Queen's Gate, London, in ever loving memory of Merwanjee Rustomjee Dalal.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

ROLSTON—February 16, at Lucknow, the wife of Rolston, of a son.

DEATHS.

LORD—February 21, at Rundall's Road, Madras, Lieut Alford Cooper Lord, P. W. D., aged 53 years and 7 months.
MARSHALL—February 15, at Palamcottah, Vivian Willoughby Marshall, the dearly loved son of Mr and Mrs J. A. Marshall aged 1 year and 5 months.
WINGHAVE—February 7, at North Trimulgherry, Deccan, Lily Louisa Isabella, wife of Arthur Wingrave, of Coonoor, aged 30 years.
WHITTY—February 17, at Lanouli, John Lacey Whitty, Loco. Dept., G. I. P. Railway. (English papers please copy).

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1900.

SINCE the Revolution, the French seem to have lost the faculty of founding prosperous colonies, which, in the opinion of Adam Smith, they excelled in under the old monarchy. St. Domingo was one of the most flourishing of the European colonies in the last century, and the large trade carried on in colonial produce gave unwonted strength to the French navy, which time and again fought the British fleet on almost equal terms. The Revolution gave a new and, as the result showed, a disastrous direction to French energies, and by using up the manhood of the country on the battlefields of the Continent left no room for colonial enterprise. The colonies which did not pass into the hands of the English were worthless. Fifteen years after the fall of the Empire Charles X. despatched an army to Algiers to avenge an insult to a French envoy who was struck with a fan by the last of the Deys. The Monarchy of July completed the conquest of that fine region, which is now regarded as almost an integral part of France. The Second Empire acquired Cochin-China, to which the Third Republic under the impulse of Jules Ferry added Tonquin and Annam—only to be driven from office when a false report of a defeat scared the Chamber of Deputies. For a time the colonial expansion was in the highest degree unpopular in France. Individual explorers, many of them military officers, supported by a small but energetic colonial party, succeeded in establishing claims over vast areas of the less known regions of inner Africa and extracting treaties of alliance from Native potentates, who placed themselves under the protection of France. In the general partition of the Dark Continent in 1890 the French obtained the Sahara, and at this moment the tricolour floats over some three million square miles of African soil. Madagascar had been more or less an object of French attention since the reign of Louis XIV., but it was only in these days that the conquest was seriously undertaken, and that great Island made a French possession. Neither Tonquin nor Madagascar attract colonists from the Mother Country, there being few attractions in those Colonies and no surplus population at home. Yet it is deemed desirable for many reasons that a sprinkling of French settlers should represent the civilisation and commerce of France in their great dependencies, especially as the permanent maintenance of large garrisons at such a distance, would be inconvenient and very costly. The difficulty is being met by utilising the French element of the colonial troops to improve the material condition of the country, opening up roads, teaching the children of the natives in elementary schools, French, of course, occupying an honoured place in the curriculum. The soldiers familiarise the villages with improved implements of tillage and organise the villagers as a kind of militia to resist pirates and dacoits. When the soldier detailed for any of these duties—the selection depending largely on his calling or trade before taking his place in the ranks—has come within a year of his discharge, he is given a plot of ground, or allowed to take up any trade or business, which he thinks will give him a living.

As a rule the soldier-colonist makes an excellent pioneer and what is more his health improves under the stimulus of occupations that interest him personally. The system owes its origin to the intelligent initiative of General Duchemin, who suggested it to M. Rousseau, Lieutenant-Governor of Indo-China, as a means of putting an end to the piracy in the frontier region, which innumerable military punitive expeditions had failed to extirpate. When the column arrived at the place where the pirates had been at work they were no longer there; they were pillaging elsewhere miles away. The burning of villages for assumed complicity with the ravagers did not mend matters; it only added to the general terror, and the military were more detested than the pirates. The column withdrawn, the pirates returned and lived on the villagers. General Duchemin had no difficulty in satisfying the Lieutenant-Governor that the end in view could best be obtained by inducing the villagers to take heart and defend themselves, with such assistance as they could obtain from the military. To secure this end the territory, brought under the Colonial administration, was divided into circles and sections, corresponding to military posts. These formed centre of organisation and defence, around which the natives gathered when they found that they would be protected from predatory bands, and that instead of being treated as enemies they would be regarded as friends and neighbours by the millitary. When it was decided to bring a "territory" into the general organisation the officer leading the expedition would be designated beforehand as its future administrator. It would be his business, not to burn villages, but to preserve them, and to be on the look-out for convenient sites for markets, and to plan the roads necessary to open up the district which he would have in his charge. Officers and soldiers soon learned that the country they were reducing to order would be in their charge, and that it was for their interest to prevent the destruction of the rice before it got ripe and to become the friends of the natives whose goodwill and co-operation would be useful to them. There was an end at once to brilliant feats of arms, the burning of villages and the triumphant return of victorious columns. The result fully realised the expectations formed by the General and the Lieutenant-Governor, whose early death prevented his seeing the completion of the pacification of the frontier and the extinction of piracy. The work of pacification was entered on as a matter of business administration, with an eye to the re-peopling of the rescued districts, and their future prosperity. The expedition was no longer carrying fire and sword into the country, it brought an organisation with which the freebooters could not cope, and the germ of industrial and agricultural progress. Of course an innovation of that sweeping character was met with plausible objections. It was urged that it did not destroy the robber bands but simply threw them back on other territories, to pursue their nefarious trade and eventually return, when the whole work would have to begin again. The General addressed a report to the Governor-General in 1895 dealing with that specious objection. He showed that in scarcely a single instance were the pirate bands overtaken and destroyed by force under the old system. They could always evade pursuit, knowing the country, and to follow them up involved much fatigue, many losses and expense, for which the rare successes obtained were not a sufficient equivalent. Moreover the existence of the bands was due to the local conditions which ordinary military expeditions did not touch. In Tonquin as in Turkey and parts of Southern Italy these bands existed because of the paucity of the population, and the absence of effective administration. By encouraging settlements and enabling them to combine for their defence the banditti would find their favourite hunting grounds closed to them. Markets, roads, cultivated fields and an organised force do not suit robbers by profession. Colonel Lyautey, who describes the whole process in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, gives an amusing instance of the point of view from what this humdrum way of abolishing gang robbery is viewed by the young officer. In his first expedition in Tonquin the Colonel learned that one of his officers had served under a man who had done much for the pacification of Tonquin, and he thought he might learn something of his methods. "Ah! said the subaltern, I have served under him. When attacking a pirate's den he was thinking only where he would set up a market the next day!" On which the writer observes that when one has to think of how to improve a town which is to be under his charge, he will not proceed quite in the same way as he might under other circumstances.

This method was highly approved by General Gallieni, the capable administrator of Madagascar; he made large use of it to repeople abandoned tracts and the waste places of the Island. He holds that the troops employed in this way are improved morally and physically by the interest they take in their work—a fact to which Colonel Lyautey also testifies. He once had to do with a company of marines who were quite worn down by two years of a military life in a country where fever and attacks of the spleen are common. They were discouraged, and suffering from home sickness. He was told that it would never do to send these men out into the villages away from the infirmary and medical advice. Each his billet according to his aptitude; the one to superintend the making of a road, another to teach French to native children, others to get the villagers to improve their farming by showing them how to plough, and so on. A few months later he saw them again; they were different men, there was no illness, no depression; they had been restored to themselves by being given something to do that interested them, Here again the critic interfered. By sending men out into the villages in ones and twos, you unfit them for military duty; they cease to be soldiers and they become workmen or farmers. The answer is that all these men have learned the technique of drill before joining the Colonial Army; they are now likely to forget it. Moreover, it is part of their new duties to have their rifles always at hand, and to be ready at a moment's notice to head the villagers to beat off the robbers; they are in constant communication with their comrades in the neighbouring posts, who have the same duty of public defence always present to their minds. They know that *territoire*, the circle and the section correspond to the military units with which they are familiar, and that at a given signal they would all assemble under their officers and take the field. The system has now been successfully tried over vast areas, and during many years. A Foreign Consul in Madagascar expressed his astonishment that French subaltarns can do everything; he had seen them doing the work of foremen, schoolmasters, farmers, and soldiers. The Colonel says that the same is true of the soldiers, who are wonderfully improved by their new responsibilities; they become devoted to duty, industrious and careful. When they obtain farms they cultivate with intelligence and success; their only need is a French wife to make a French home. English example here comes in. Madame Pegard has founded the society for the emigration of women, on the model of that organised by Mrs. Chisholm to supply equally indispensable English wives for our fellow-subjects in Canada, Australia, and indeed in all the rest of the habitable earth. If French demoiselles will not emigrate after the English and German fashion in quest of husbands, the Colonel suggests that the time-expired soldier-colonist should be given a passage home by a grateful country to claim for himself a partner of his joys and sorrows on the healthy plateaus of Madagascar. He even dreams of a time, not far distant, when that great African colony will have a population of French Boers who can fight as well as sow and reap.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER AND Co. have just issued Mr. Sidney Lee's excellent "Life of Shakespeare," which we reviewed some time ago when it first appeared, and which has, within a short time, become the standard book on its subject, in a very artistically got-up library edition. It is intended to range with the various library editions of Shakespeare, which cannot be considered complete without a good life of the great poet; and this volume supplies the best and most authentic life that has yet been written. The popularity of Mr. Lee's book is seen from the fact, that in a year it has run through four large editions. The present edition will be welcomed by all who love to have a handsome copy on their shelves. Its distinctive feature is the series of splendid illustrations that adorn its pages. These are not mere fancy pictures indifferently produced, but carefully and artistically engraved reproductions of authentic pictures, paintings and documents of the poet's own time. Men and manners of that age are well illustrated here, and we have in the volume a unique picture gallery of the life and times of Shakespeare as well as of his friends,

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HEAVY LOSSES IN SUNDAY'S FIGHTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The British loss in the endeavour to storm the Boer positions at Paardeberg on Sunday were 147 killed, besides a large number wounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OCCUPATION OF FORT WYLIE BY BULLER.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The British occupy Fort Wylie opposite Colenso.

BULLER'S CASUALTIES.

General Buller's casualties on the 20th and 21st were :—

KILLED.

Captain Crealock, Somersets.
Lieutenant Keith-Falconer, Somersets.
Lieutenant Parr, Somersets.
Captain R. Holt, Medical Staff.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reeves, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain Eiger, Somersets.
Lieutenant Wingfield-Digby, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant Middleton, Dorsets.
Captain Phillips, of the Staff.
Besides 20 men killed and 91 wounded.

THE FIGHTING AT KOODOOSRAND DRIFT.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

Our heavy losses occurred at Koodoosrand Drift on Sunday, when a general assault of the Boer lager was attempted over level ground, but the terrific fire of the enemy compelled our troops to lie down and they were powerless to move the whole day.

Lord Roberts arrived on Monday when the bombardment began.

The cannonade was stopped for half-a-day on Tuesday during the parleying which took place and which ended in Cronje refusing to surrender.

The whole force of Artillery, including the Naval guns and howitzers concentrated their fire at a thousand yards range over the space of a mile General French in the meanwhile was engaged to the eastward.

CRONJE ASKS AN ARMISTICE.

KITCHENER REFUSES.

"SURRENDER OR FIGHT TO THE FINISH."

LONDON, FEB 23.

Reuter, wiring from Paardeberg on 20th, says General Kelly-Kenny attacked Cronje in laager at Koodoosrand Drift on the Modder River at day-break on Sunday.

The fighting continued throughout the day.

The ground was level over which our advance was deadly and the losses were heavy.

Fifty of our guns shelled the enemy's laager vigorously all Sunday and Monday.

Cronje asked for an armistice on Tuesday and admits he lost over 800 men on Monday.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

Lord Kitchener refused to grant the Armistice asked for by Cronje, and informed him that he must fight to the finish or surrender. The battle was therefore resumed.

Cronje's army is estimated at 8,000 men and is now enclosed in a veritable death-trap in the bed of the Modder River. The Boers are nevertheless fighting with desperate courage.

The Canadians made an unsuccessful attempt to storm the lager. The Boer waggons were set on fire and the bombardment was continued far into the night by the glare of the flames from the burning waggons.

DESPATCH FROM LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch from Paardeberg, dated 21st instant, says : "Finding it impossible to assault Cronje's position without incurring heavy loss, I decided to bombard it. Meanwhile, I am turning my attention to his reinforcements who have been driven off in all directions, losing a good many and also fifty prisoners, who state they arrived from Ladysmith two days ago."

Our loss was Captain Campbell, 9th Lancers, Lieutenant Houston, Royal Artillery, and four men ; all slightly wounded.

CAPTURE OF A BOER KOPJE.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

A despatch from Paardeberg, dated the 21st instant, says that our troops have captured a Boer kopje with fifty prisoners.

Cronje's position is unchanged.

THE RENSBURG DISASTER.

The War Office states that the casualties at Rensburg on the 15th were Major Stock, Lieutenant Thornton and Lieutenant Prior, of 2nd Wilts, and 158 men missing or prisoners.

The casualties at Paardeberg include :—Killed—Captain Dewar and Lieutenant Perceval, King Royal Rifles and Lieutenant Hylton-Joliffe, of the Norfolks.

BULLER'S CASUALTIES.

General Buller's casualties on the 19th were Captain Thurburn, Royal Fusiliers, killed ; and Lieutenant Wemyss, of the Cameronians, Lieutenant Packe, of Royal Fusiliers, besides fourteen men, wounded.

FOOD AND FORAGE FOR KIMBERLEY.

DEBEERS MINES RE-OPEN IN TEN DAYS.

General Methuen reports that food and forage are being pushed on to Kimberley, and that there will be enough coal to re-start the DeBeers mines in ten days.

STATEMENT BY LORD SALISBURY.

In the House of Lords to-night Lord Salisbury said that no engagement exists with any foreign power bearing upon the ultimate settlement between Great Britain and the two Boer Republics.

CASUALTIES AT LADYSMITH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

The following casualties are reported from Ladysmith to have occurred from the 18th to 21st inst. :—

Died of disease—2nd Gordons, Private Souter and Lance Corporal C. Bryan ; 2nd King's Royal Rifles, Private Greenfield, Lance-Corporal S. Young, Privates H. Grice, B. Partridge, and E. Browing ; 1st Devonshire, Private E. Hornby, J. Vern, G. Boles, and W. Banfield ; 11th Hussars, Private N. R. Foster, Attached 5th Dragoons ; 1st Gloucesters, Private Farr ; 19th Hussars, Privates G. Sannit and W. Taylor. Slightly wounded—5th Dragoons, Private W. Fell.

THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH TO BE RAISED.

CANADIAN LOYALTY.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following telegram dated London, 23rd :—Lord Roberts has driven off the Boer reinforcements.

A leading Brussels journal reports that General Joubert has determined to raise the siege of Ladysmith in order to be able to defend the frontiers.

There is increased enthusiasm in the Dominion of Canada, and at a mass meeting at Toronto resolutions were passed pressing Government to accept Canada's offer of 10,000 men, if needed.

In the action at Paardeberg the Canadian Contingent bore their part splendidly, fighting in the very thick of it with the utmost gallantry. Their casualties were 19 killed, sixty wounded and eight missing. The receipt of this news at Toronto caused the utmost enthusiasm, which infected the great meeting news of which has already been cabled.

A telegram received in London from Boer sources asserts that the Boers have formed a cordon round Kimberley again.

The arrival of 91 British prisoners, including two officers, is reported.

Cronje has asked for twenty-four hours to bury his dead. He has been told he must fight to the finish or unconditionally surrender.

The British have occupied Barkly West.

We hear that Mr. Cwen Symons (son of Mr. J. L. Symons of Bombay), who volunteered for service in South Africa, has received a Commission from her Majesty in her Army. Mr. Symons left Ceylon for Durban last month.

It is stated that Captain F. Beddy, late of the 5th Lancers, has been accepted for Lumsden's Horse, and has left Agra for Calcutta.

Captain Walter Levinge Thurburn, Royal Fusiliers, who was killed on the 19th February, joined his regiment in September, 1891, was promoted Lieutenant in March, 1893, and Captain in 1899. He had not previously been engaged on active service.

Captain Edward John Dewar, King's Royal Rifles, serving with the South African Mounted Infantry, and killed at Paardeburg, joined the service as Lieutenant on the 5th December, 1883, and in July, 1891, was promoted to the rank of Captain. He had no previous war service.

Lieutenant Perceval, also killed at Paardeberg, belonged to the King's Royal Rifles, and like Captain Dewar war serving with the South African Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant Hylton-Joliffe, killed at Paardeberg does not appear in the Army List as among the Lieutenants of the Norfolk Regiment.

Captain David Graham Mashiet Campbell, wounded while serving with his regiment, the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, against Cronje, joined the service as Second Lieutenant on March 16th, 1889, was promoted Lieutenant in December 1890, and attained his Captaincy on May 3rd, 1899. He had no previous war service.

Lieutenant Houston, Royal Artillery, joined the service in May, 1892, and three years later was promoted Lieutenant. He had no previous war service.

Lieutenant John Maurice Colchester Wemyss, Cameronians, who was wounded in General Buller's action on the 19th, only joined his regiment in October last year.

Lieutenant Edmund Christopher Packe, also wounded, joined the Royal Fusiliers in October last.

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already advised	1,49,691	14	1
Khan Saheb Hajee Meera Buksh, H G V Rly	25	0	0
G Shrinivasa Rao, H G V Rly	5	0	0
W T Guyman	2	0	0
Mahomed Turab Ali, H G V Rly..	2	0	0
Mohammed Azizuddin, H G V Rly	2	0	0
Shaik Mahommed Buksh, H G V Rly	2	0	0
C Venketachellum, H G V Rly ...	2	0	0
P V Sirinnivasulu Naidu, H G V Rly	2	0	0
Mohammed Taqui, H G V Rly ...	2	0	0
H Narayanaiya, H G V Rly	3	0	0
N Lukshmi Narayan Row, H G V Rly	2	0	0
Mohammed Ishaq, H G V Rly.....	2	0	0
Mahadeo Elloj	3	0	0
Rungaswmy Naidu, H G V Rly...	2	0	0
Gunpat Nurooji, H G V Rly.....	1	0	0
Vishnu Ram, H G V Rly.....	0	8	0
C R Damodaram, H G V Rly	0	8	0
P S Narayanaswamy, H G V Rly...	0	4	0
Bikram Singh, H G V Rly	2	0	0
Lutchmi Narsimloo, H G V Rly...	2	0	0
Mohammed Ali, H G V Rly	2	0	0
Ramchunder, H G V Rly.....	5	0	0
Khairat Ali, H G V Rly.....	2	0	0
Nazur Hussain, H G V Rly.....	2	0	0
Pat Singh, H G V Rly	1	0	0
Nabee Buksh, H G V Rly.....	1	0	0
O Connor, H G V Rly	10	0	0
M Rajaram Contractor, H G V Rly	5	0	0
Ethiraj Moodliar, Contractor, H G V Rly	5	0	0
Pethajee Contractor H V G Rly...	10	0	0
Gopal SinghContractor H G V Rly	10	0	0
Wagji Debba Contractor, H G V Rly	15	14	0
E Girmaji Row Contractor H G V Rly	15	14	0
Mr J H Franks	5	0	0
Workmen of B I S N Co. Boiler Dept.....	56	0	0
Mr J B Barter, being proceeds of Entertainment held at Hurda ...	44	12	0
Messrs E Spinner and Co.....	500	0	0
Director and Members of His Excellency's Governor's Band.....	92	0	0
Political Agent, Eastern State Rajputnana being subscription from Khan Saheb Hajee Aga Mahommed Hoosein Beg Kardistini of Dholpur	70	0	0
Officers and Men 25th Punjab N I	395	5	0
Chowdry Mahandray Sing	200	0	0
Col H F Leigh	10	0	0
Presdt. Mineral Water Factory 20th Hussar.....	21	0	0
Engineering Dept. P and O Europeans, s s Candia Carthage and Massilia	61	0	0
A Parsee through "Times of India,"	4	0	0
Officers Salt Dept. Northern Frontier Range	150	0	0
34th Battery R F A	3	12	6
Ada Dalroy Coy, amount collected at Novelty Theatre	57	0	0
Mr A I B Carr	19	2	0
Miss Delroy	43	0	0
Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, 60th Battery R F A	187	10	2
H H the Nawab of Janjira	5,000	0	0
Captain Ashworth	100	0	0
Per Messrs Arbuthnot and Co.....	922	9	0
	Rs. 157,781	0	9

The sum of Rs. 100 was received from Kumar Shri Samatsingji of Palitana and not as previously entered.

KING KING & CO.

Bombay, 23rd, February 1900.

GENERAL MEIKLEJOHN'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

Colonel Dyce from the Tochi is reported likely to get the command vacated by General Meiklejohn who has proceeded on leave.

THE O'GARA PUNKAHWALLA CASE.

The O'Gara Punkahwalla Case is now before the Government of India.

THE UMARIA COAL-FIELDS.

It is notified that full jurisdiction is restored to the Rewa durbar over the Umaria coal-fields.

FAMINE AND GOVERNMENT REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The effects of the famine are beginning to appear in the Government revenue, receipts for the last month having been seventy-three lakhs behind those of the corresponding month last year.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Scott has been selected for the appointment of Ordnance Consulting Officer for India.

Captain Stainforth, 4th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry, vice Captain Patterson.

Assistant Surgeons L. J. D'Souza, D. Noronha, A. H. MacGregor, A. Paes, R. W. Chitts, A. Rose and G. W. Vincent, also G. Parkin and H. Holden of the Bombay Ordnance each receive promotion.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Hunter, I.M.S., Central Provinces, retires with effect from 15th April.

Mr. T. E. Ward, Bombay, Attached List, receives a long service medal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. J. Perram, Public Works Secretary, Hyderabad Residency, officiates Public Works Secretary, Central Provinces, vice Mr. Penny, on furlough ; Mr. A. F. Higgins acting for Mr. Perram.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, FEB. 23.

The Bombay Command head-quarters will be established at Mahableshwar on the 12th March.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bombay Lancers.—Captain Jameson, I. M. S., Medical Officer in charge of the 28th Bombay Pioneers, is transferred in the same capacity.

28th Bombay Pioneers.—Captain Standage, I. M. S., Medical Officer in charge 2nd Bombay Lancers, is transferred in the same capacity.

Military Works Service.—On return from leave to England Lieutenant Halliday, R. E., is posted to the Quetta District.

Military Works Service.—The undermentioned Officer has passed the tests for the retention in the Indian Staff Corps :—2nd Lieutenant Carpenter, 7th Bombay Infantry.

Under instructions received from the Army Head-Quarters it is notified that Lieutenant-Colonel Rosseter, on transfer from home to the Indian establishment, has been posted to the Command of the Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay, temporarily, vice Colonel Johnson on service in South Africa, and Captain Ravenhill "E" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, Secunderabad, vice Captain Caulfeild promoted.

It is notified for information that it is not advisable for Officers to proceed to Aden through the P. and O. Co.'s steamers as by doing so they are liable to five days' quarantine on arrival at Aden, which entails much discomfort. Officers proceeding by the intermediate P. and O. Co.'s steamers are, however, allowed to land at Aden if the ship is given a free pratique, which is usually the case.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, India, the grant of leave, including privilege leave out of India, is suspended except on medical certificate, or for reasons of very extraordinary urgency ; any ordinary leave out of India already granted and not yet taken is hereby cancelled.

The name of Lieutenant Bell, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, is added to the list of candidates to attend the course of garrison instruction, which commenced at Poona, on 23rd January.

The Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, will inspect barracks and hospitals in Bombay, Mhow and Deesa Districts, leaving Poona on 24th February.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty : —Lieutenant Heyland, 4th Bombay Cavalry ; Lieutenant-Colonel Light, 17th Bombay Infantry ; Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, 20th Bombay Infantry ; and Lieutenant Tarver, Staff Corps (Commissariat Department).

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for Staff Corps ; leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—Captain Gordon, Staff Corps, Commandant Aden troops, for 9 months, pension service fourteenth year commenced on 25th January.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—Captain W. R. Inglis, Norfolk Regiment, for 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India ; 2nd Lieutenant Chowe (58th Battery), Royal Field Artillery, from 1st to 28th February, on private affairs, out of India.

Leave has been granted by the War Office to Sub-Conductor Collins, Military Works Service, from 20th May to 31st August 1899.

Extensions of leave have been granted to Captain Standage, Indian Medical Service, for one day, on private affairs ; Major M. B. Bicknell, (Assistant Superintendent Small Arms Ammunition Factory) Royal Artillery, for three days ; Colonel Reilly Commissariat Department for four months, on medical certificate ; Major Williams, 25th Bombay Infantry for one month, on medical certificate ; Captain Ford, 4th Bombay Infantry, for four months on medical certificate ; and Captain Broome, 27th Bombay Infantry, for one month, on private affairs.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

A serious railway collision took place to day at Pakni, on the G. I. P. Railway, next to Sholapur, between two goods trains up and down resulting in injury to two men and damage to a quantity of rolling stock and the blocking of the line for some time. It seems in the morning a goods train, proceeding towards Poona from Sholapur ran against the signals and dashed into a train crossing from the direction of Poona near the Pakni station. Two men—Cursetjee, the brakesman, and De Souza the fireman—were injured. The trains were derailed and thrown about the line. Traffic was interrupted till the evening.

THE BARNED EXPEDITION.

A special telegram to the "Singapore Free Press," dated Labuan, February 10th, says :—Dr. Cunnyngham, who was in attendance on the Punitive Expedition against Mat Salleh, as medical attendant, was treacherously shot in the stomach and back, during the assault on the forts of the rebel. He is now believed to be out of danger. Dr. Johnstone has replaced Dr. Cunnyngham.

On examining Mat Salleh's body, it was discovered that he received a shot from the Maxim gun in his forehead, and that a portion of a shell had struck him in the thigh. His three wives were captured.

THE FETE IN AID OF THE FAMINE FUND.

PROGRESS OF THE ARRANGEMENTS.

THE arrangements for the Fancy Fete and Cafe Chantant, which are to be held on the Oval on the 7th, 8th and probably the 9th March in aid of the Bombay Presidency Famine Fund are well in hand, and so far as the efforts of the committee of workers who have charge of the details can make it so, the fete promises to be a brilliant success. A large number of ladies and gentlemen are engaged in arranging the numerous entertainments which will be provided, and all are working with an enthusiasm, which if supported in a corresponding degree by the public, will result in a handsome sum being realised for the Famine Fund. The programme so far includes a variety of open-air performances, and a large number of side-shows under cover. Considerable attention has been paid to the illumination of the ground, and gas and electricity will both be used to make the evening gatherings brilliant indeed. The Gas Company have generously given between 200 and 300 lamps and these will be used to illuminate the main entrance to the ground, right along to the band-stand, which will be erected in the vicinity of the entrance in order not to interfere with the entertainment in the cafe chantant. The installation of the electric light will be the largest that has yet been seen at a festival of this kind in Bombay. Dispersed throughout the ground will be thirty-six large arc lamps and for the lighting of the various side-shows, refreshment tents, etc., 360 incandescent electric lights will be used. These will include a number of celluloid incandescent lights, which have a very pretty effect. Besides this illumination there will be about 10,000 small coloured lights and altogether the fete will not lack the inspiring effect of profuse illumination to make it a success. The open-air entertainments will include military gymnastic and musical displays, a naval display including the mounting of guns, which should be of interest in view of the successful work done by the Naval Brigade in South Africa, and a musical ride by the Governor's Body Guard. This will be the programme every evening before dinner, and it will thereafter be repeated with the addition of a musical bicycle ride by Bombay Volunteers, a military tattoo and a performance by Harmston's Circus. Bands will play during the evening and the Pipers of the Royal Scots will be in attendance every night. The side-shows which have been arranged includes fancy bazaar, contributions for which have come in freely though, of course, more are required. In the cafe chantant Bombay amateurs will provide the afternoon concerts. For the concert after dinner on the Wednesday night the artistes will be Captain Gordon's Company from the P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, and on Thursday evening the entertainment will be provided by Captain Greet's Naval party. The programme in the cafe chantant will also include "tableaux vivants" each afternoon and evening. The cinematograph, mutoscope, phonograph, Rontgen Rays, native conjuring, shooting gallery, skittle alley, fish pond and bran pies will afford amusement in other parts of the ground. There will also be theatrical performances, and for these Mr. Jefferson, in the European theatre, and Mr. Cowasji Pallanji Khato in the Native theatre have made themselves responsible. For admission to each of these various extra entertainments there will be a small additional charge varying from two annas to eight annas. The admission fee to the ground includes the charge for the open-air performances. A large refreshment bar will be provided and visitors coming from outlying parts of the city will be able to obtain substantial refreshments at moderate charges. Season tickets admitting to the ground on each day of the fete can be obtained for Rs. 5 ; daily tickets Rs. 2, and tickets admitting after eight o'clock in the evening can be had for one rupee. In order to avoid congestion and confusion at the entrance it is advisable that persons should purchase their tickets as early as possible before the opening day. His Excellency the Governor has consented to perform the opening ceremony.

It is the desire of the committee to close the show on the evening of the 9th with a grand display of fire-works but this will not be possible unless further generous donors come forward with contributions towards the expenses. In this connection it may be mentioned that in addition to the donation of Rs. 1,000 by Mr. Nowroji Manecksi Wadia, C.I.E., previously announced, the committee have received Rs. 200 from Sirdar Khan Bahadur Haji Cassum Mitha, besides 2,000 flags for decoration purposes.

The following are the ladies and gentlemen who form the general committee having charge of the arrangements for the fete :—

Patrons.—H. E. the Governor and H. E. the Rear Admiral Bosanquet. General Committee.—Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Hon. Mr. Nugent, General Sir Robert Low, Sir George Cotton, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Cowasji Jehanghir, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, General Ventris, Colonel Govan, Captain Greet, R.N., Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, Major Aitken, Messrs. D. R. Chichgar, K. G. Desai, Naraoji Dwarkadas, L. R. Fraser, W. Greaves, W. L. Harvey, Sirdar Oomar Jamal, Messrs. Kaikhosro M Kabraji, Hartley Kennedy, Rao Bahadur Vassonji Khimji, Messrs. W. Lang and D. Lindsay, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Hajee Cassum Mitha, Messrs. R. H Macaulay N P Mehta, M C Murzban, C E K Jairam Naranji, J Framjee Patel, Adamjee Peerbhoy, Hon Mr Bomanjee Patit, Messrs. S Robsch, P Reynolds, J H Symington, D J Tata, Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, N M Wadia, C E, and A A Willis, Lady Jenkins, Lady Cowasji Jehanghir, Mrs Aitken, Mrs Barrow, Mrs Bann, Mrs Crowe, Mrs Forbes, Mrs Hojel, Mrs Lang, Mrs Luard, Mrs Meyer, Mrs Nugent, Mrs Russell, Mrs Sassoon, Mrs Tata, and Mrs Ventris.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Bbownugger	4 11-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	94 3-16
Bar Silver	27 3-8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £35,700,000, unchanged ; Public Deposits £15,500,000 Increase £1,800,000 ; Other Deposits £33,800,000 Increase £1,100,000 ; Other Securities £30,900,000 Increase £2,400,000 ; Notes and Gold £24,600,000 Increase £500,000. The Banks Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

THE war is already full of sad stories. I open the paper in the morning with fearful forebodings, yet with pride in our men. Oh ! Ortheris and Mulvany—what brave fellows you are ! One day last week there was a story which perhaps you say, dear reader. Perhaps, however, you did not. It was that of Major Childe, who was killed in action. Before the fight began, he asked a comrade, if he fell, to write above his grave, "Is it well with the Child ? And he answered, It is well." Yes it is well for us that with such thoughts in their hearts and with such words on their lips our men can go forth to fight, and, if need be, to die. It is very well with that Child.

I rejoice to observe in the papers the welcome statement that at Bryant and May's match factory the dangerous white or yellow phosphorus will no longer be used. A substitute has been discovered which is perfectly harmless. No more "phossy jaw" is to be feared. I believe that this disease could always be warded off, if the girls had taken the precaution of keeping their teeth in good order, but this they would not always do. In the same way I have seen pottery works in which certain processes were harmless so long as the girls kept sheets of glass, provided for the purpose, between their work and their faces. This, however, they would not do. Despite all warnings, and in the full knowledge that they were poisoning themselves, they would persist in taking away the glass. Therefore they died at thirty.

The inclosure of commons and the buying up of rights to common land before inclosing the land form a long and a very unpleasant chapter in the history of land owning. Epping Forest is but a fragment of what it was ; of the broad Hainault Forest, which ought to have been preserved for the sake of its wood, nothing remains but one little corner to show how lovely and picturesque was the old forest. Look into the map and think what a splendid breathing place Hainault would have made in these days had it been preserved. Another cruel case is that of Penge Common ; it was on the hill ; it was covered with woods ; the trees made, as Hone, writing in 1820 says, a veritable cathedral, where the birds sang hymns all day long ! Alas ! even then it was marked for inclosure and destruction. There were other commons nearer London, at Lambeth, Vauxhall, and Stockwell. All are gone now. One common was saved by the unflagging conduct of the late Mr. Augustus Smith, who sent men to tear up the fence, which had already been put up, and so brought the common into the courts of law. Anyone who walks about Hampstead will observe how the Heath has had a great piece taken out of the very middle. However, the rest of that common has been saved.

I am reminded of these things by a report of the Hampstead public Library, which contains an account of a "row" over an attempt to inclose part of the Heath about the end of the 17th century. It was at the time when the "Spa" was first discovered ; the water was warranted to possess the power of curing most diseases, if not all ; a tavern, Assembly Rooms, and gardens, with lodgings, sprang up round the spring, all of which were, I believe, on the open Heath. Then the Lord of the Manor thought to improve the place (and his own property) by inclosing a portion, planting it with trees, and laying out a walk. You may see the descendants of the trees and the successor of the walk to this day. The place is called Well Walk. The Assembly Rooms were pulled down in 1882. The Hampstead Library has acquired a copy of a contemporary ballad celebrating the storm that arose in consequence of these inclosures. It is called "Strange news from Hampstead, giving an account how divers Evil Spirits did on Saturday, the 17th day of March last, appear in the night on the new walk near ye Wells, and tear up a Hundred Trees by the Roots, and afterwards almost killed a Black Cow, and then vanished away." The "Evil Spirits" are the "noissy people at New Exde," who, thinking that their rights were trampled upon, came in a body under cover of the darkness and tore up the trees. Why they assaulted that black cow is not discoverable. And they made a song upon it :

"You shall not starve our cattle, nor
Hedge in our ground about,
Because you rogues will cheat the poor—
Of this we make no doubt.
You're strangers unto us, and shall
Not wrong us of our right ;
We'll take away the spring, and then
We will destroy you quite."

A very pretty indication of a very pretty little squabble. But the "Evil Spirits" did not prevail, for the walk was mended, and other trees were planted, and the fence was rebuilt.

I invite any young gentleman who has curiosity, activity, and plenty of time to take up the subject of trade customs. They are interesting and they are fast dying out. In the old days, when work began at six or or even at half-past five, and continued till eight, the work-shop was the actual home of the craftsman. It was his life, his club ; he took his meals there ; he talked there. I do not believe that so much was done in the day of fifteen hours as is now got through in ten hours. The reason is not far to seek. When the hours are obviously too long for men to continue at full strength it is cruel to urge them ; master and men agree tacitly to a slack off ; there is conversation ; there is refreshment ; beer is sent for ; more beer ; fines of drink are multiplied. In some trades the men sang at their work, weavers especially. In all the trades this common life, the long hours of which were not felt as a hardship at all, created a great variety of trade customs and trade language ; every trade had its own passwords not comprehended by strangers ; the trades kept apart ; they formed, just as in the old days, their own society with their own amusements. If anyone desires an illustration of what I mean, he may find it in Mr. Charles Booth's magnificent work on London Labour. I have not the volume before me, but the reader will find the passage I mean in the description of the Hatters. This interesting craft still clings to a romantic collection of customs and words. I believe that anyone who would take the trouble to carry out such an investigation would contribute a most interesting chapter to the hisotry of labour.

You remember the lady in "Great Expectations" who never left her house and was wheeled about the room where the wedding feast had been laid out. This lady has always been understood to have been drawn from real life ; the house was said to have been in Essex-street ; the cause was either the sudden death of the bridegroom or a bolt at the last moment—a dramatic episode used by Dickens in "Martin Chuzzlewit." The story may have been, when "Great Expectations," was written, one of recent occurrence. But there is a similar case recorded in the "Chronicle of the year 1768, when one Esther Claridge, a single lady, died at her lodgings—the word "lodgings" at that time was sometimes used for "house"—on Tower Hill. The lady had never left her chamber for thirty-five years on account of a love disappointment.

In the same year there is recorded the death of a really wonderful miser. I am always attracted by the histories of misers, on account of their wonderful power of converting sixpence into a sovereign, while most of us spend the greater part of our lives in the vain effort of staying the transformation of a sovereign with amazing rapidity into sixpence. This miser was a widow ; she was the widow of a certain Capt Lethercot, of the East India Company's service. She died at the age of 96, after forty years of widowhood During this long period she maintained the character of poverty approaching to destitution. She went in rags ; she begged along the road ; she was accused of pilfering unconsidered trifles ; she was, in fact, a most discreditable poor relation. When she died at last, having worn out everybody's patience, because cousinly affection will scarcely bear the strain and stress of ninty years, her people were disposed to give her a pauper's funeral. Imagine, therefore, their transports when, in the miserable hovel where she died, they found securities worth £40,000, besides jewels, plate, china, clothes of the finest kind, silk, velvets, and fine linen. Yet her own clothes were so ragged and so miserable that they had to be destroyed. After the first rapture we may imagine the squabbling of the relatives over the sharing of the property. It was an inflammable age ; were there fights between cousins ? Indeed, I fear that there were. What became of all the money ? Did it do any good to anybody ? Or did it transform half a dozen respectable, honest hard-working familes into a lazy, thriftless, drinking useless tribe ? And did their children and their grandchildren go steadily down hill ? It is a hundred and thirty years ago—four generations. Time for some of them to be coming up again.

An elderly gentleman—in fact, sixty years of age—has just gone into seclusion for four years as a recognition of his cleverness in the conduct of the confidence trick. This trick is as old as the hills, and it will continue. Read in the bald and unsympathetic columns of a newspaper, one is amazed at the credulity of the persons who are caught by so silly a story, so plain and unmistakable a cheat. A man drops casually into a public house. He enters into conversation with two other men, he informs them that he has just come into a property worth £100,000, saddled with the condition of giving £10,000 to the poor of the United States. He wants to find an American who will administer that trust for him. By the merest coincidence one of the two is an American. There is a look about him which inspires confidence ; he is the very man to administer that trust. Will he undertake the job ? Stay, confidence demands confidence ; let all show confidence in each other. If the American will trust his purse with this rich stranger, confidence will be established. It is not wonderful that so palpable a cheat should succeed ? Yet it does every day, and over and over again. The explanation is simple. They all drink together ; the stranger is plied with drink ; they get friendly ; they get fraternal ; they pat each other on the shoulders. Then they get confidential ; the story comes out by degrees ; it is not sprung upon the victim all at once ; he has to become a little dulled with drink before the story is told ; he has to be dazzled with the prospect of something rich and rare before the final coup is played. So that you see, a man who falls into such a trap is not altogether such an ass as you would think ; yet who could be a greater ass than to go a-drinking with two strangers and to drink too much ?

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

THE month which has just closed has been one of unexampled wretchedness. From the cyclist's and pedestrian's point of view, no more wretched state of things can well be imagined than that which has prevailed throughout the whole of January. The rain has fallen almost without cessation, and, as at this time of year, there is not sufficient warmth in the sun to dry the roads up, these have been reduced to a quite deplorable condition. However, the close of January marks another peg in the score against King Winter, and when once the spring is with us again, the hateful recollection of these dismal days will pass. The weather has now been cold, and the grass in the country looks fresh and green. The heavy rainfall should give us plenty of greenery bye and bye, so that, about April, nature should be looking her very best, amid our English hills and valleys.

It is the fashion just now in the cycling journals to inveigh against the Government for not having equipped a cycling corps for service in the Transvaal. But, no doubt, the military advisers know very well what they are about. The fact is that owing to the broken nature of the country, and the presence of thorny growths, a cycle, except in the towns, is not to be relied on. At least, this is the opinion of men familiar with the country, and equality familiar with the cycle, and its capabilities. Excellent as a cycle is, its uses are not illimitable. At English reviews and shamfights, in our own easy undulating country, where our volunteer reviews are annually held, no doubt, the soldier cyclist is able to, and does, acquit himself admirably. But this is a very different thing to the stern exactions of active service in such a country as South Africa.

Some little while ago a committee of the Cyclists' Touring Club thought it would be a graceful act, having regard to the Club's prosperity, to invite the members, some sixty thousand to subscribe to a testimonial to Mr. Shipton, their energetic secretary and the editor of the club gazette, in recognition of his invaluable services to the club. It was decided to limit each subscription to half-a-crown, so that everyone might subscribe, and those of small means should not be debarred from giving. However, the majority of the members seem strangely apathetic, as to the present—although a sufficient time has elapsed to get the whole of the subscriptions in only 1,000 half-crowns have been recorded ; not two per cent. of the membership. This is a little disheartening to the professional editors of the cycling press, and it is rather unless to be supported by a substantial number of the members, the affair had better never have been mooted.

Mr. Justice North, the Chancery judge had the distinction of trying the first tyre action which found its way for ultimate decision to the House of Lords, viz., the great case of the North British Rubber Company, versus Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company. In this case, Harrington Bartlett's famous patent was upheld by the Law Lords, sitting as a final Court of Appeal. Although the retired judge had not the happy genius for getting at the heart of the patent possessed by Mr. Justice Romer, he had a most painstaking desire to do the right thing. But his hesitancy often caused his judgments to be long delayed, and the protracted loss of time was a source of great annoyance and loss to litigants. He will be remembered as one of the most laborious and painstaking judges who has ever sat upon the Bench. It seems a lamentable thing—this annual tribute of thousands upon thousands of hardly earned money, swallowed in the inexorable maw of the law, and all parties interested in the cycle industry, manufacturers, agents, and riders suffer directly or indirectly thereby.

The unthinking often cry out why are tyres, which are but a conglomeration of India-rubber, cotton-fabric, and probably, wires, so expensive ? Why do the Tyre Companies want to make so large profits ? Why should they not be sold at a small profit—like cheese and candles, and so the public get the benefit. In the shape of cheaper tyres and consequently cheaper machines. Gentle reader, the answer is not far to seek. A great company, by years of ceaseless endeavour, has succeeded in giving the public a tyre, in which are combined certain master-patents of unique value. These master-patens, they have acquired at great cost persumably, they are the best combination in the world for the world demands them. Immediately the fact is known, all the other tyre manufacturers, who think there is a possible flaw to be found in the patents, assail them, and these assaults must be met at great cost in the courts of law, until the unimpeachability of these great patents is upheld against the world.

In this way vast sums of money are being squandered. And yet perhaps "squandered" is not quite the term to apply, as the money, thousands and thousands of pounds annually, must be spent in order to maintain the integrity of the patents in which favour the public have declared. So far, we have only spoken of the great firms who honestly believe that the patents are vulnerable. But there is another unscrupulous class—the hole-and-corner trader, who steals the patented ideas, and, in common materials, endeavours to foist upon the public a fraudulent imitation of the genuine article, which, no doubt, he is prepared to offer at a cheaper rate. To protect the public from the machinations of these sharks and harpies, many thousands of money have to be forpended in h

INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE opening matches in the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament were played off on Wednesday afternoon in the presence of a large assembly of interested spectators, and among the distinguished onlookers were Generals Sir George Luck and Sir Bindon Blood. There was a very high wind blowing all through the first game, but the ground is so well kept that there was no dust. The two teams to play in the first match were the 4th Hussars and the Central India Horse. They were as follows:—4th Hussars: Mr Watkin, 1; Mr. Rotheram, 2; Major Hoare, 3; Major Kinsaid Smith, back. Central India Horse: Mr. Hewlett, 1; Mr. Spence, 2; Captain Cotgrave, 3; Major Colin Campbell, back. Umpires: Colonel Muir and Mr. Mesham. The Central India team has had very bad luck. First Captain Mayne was disabled, and in the morning Cotgrave was severely kicked over his heart, and in the game had his knee badly damaged and crippled. As it was he played with dash but not nearly in his best from. Captain Watson was unable to play at the last moment, Major Colin Campbell played brilliantly in defence of his flags. Too much cannot be said in praise of the splendid dash, organisation, and individual play of the Hussars. Of course Major Hoare was conspicuously good, as he always is, and it speaks well for the regiment that with their regular team broken up Major Hoare was able to bring up a capable trio determined to keep the cup they won last year. The game was very fast and interesting to watch all through. The Hussars' ponies were faster on the whole than those of their adversaries.

First chukker.—The Hussars held the ball in the Central India ground till Hoare had a run out, and his shot going high the wind carried it to the side. The Hussars continued to press home, and Rotheram getting on had a clear run and by a long shot hit a goal. On the hit off the Hussars again kept the ball in the Central India ground, till Rotheram by fine play hit another goal. Score: Hussars, two goals to love.

Second chukker.—For most of the time play was in the Central India end though the ball twice crossed over into the Hussars' territory, but was not suffered to go near the flags.

Third chukker.—Play opened in the Central India end, but Cotgrave soon worked the ball to the Hussars' ground, whence they drove it out, as carrying on the Hussars hit a subsidiary. The Central India men now began playing better, and after one more run to the Hussars end they scored a goal. The Hussars from the hit off attacked the Central India flags, and soon hit a goal. Central India then got on and Spence following on by a long shot hit a goal. Very fast and splendid play followed the ball travelling to both ends till the call of time. Score: Hussars, three goals and one subsidiary to two goals.

Fourth chukker.—Play was in the Central India end till Cotgrave getting a clear run hit a subsidiary. Pretty and even play followed and eventually the ball was carried to the Central India ground, where Rotheram carrying on passed to Hoare, who by a neat shot hit a goal. Central India retaliated, but their attack was foiled, and the Hussars ran the ball to the flags and hit a subsidiary. Score: Hussars, four goals and two subsidiaries to two goals and one subsidiary.

Fifth chukker.—Play was chiefly in the Central India ground where they made a stout defence, till finally out of fine play in front of the flags Watkins dribbled the ball between the posts. Later on, out of a run by Rotheram, the Hussars scored a subsidiary, which they quickly supplemented by a goal. Hewlett now ran the ball to the flags, and after a scrimmage in front scored a goal. Fast play continued till the Hussars got two corner hits in succession through Central India hitting behind their back line but nothing came of them. Fast play continued all over the ground until the chukker ended without further scoring. Score: Hussars, six goals and three subsidiaries to three goals and one subsidiary.

Sixth chukker.—There was fast play up and down the ground, the Hussars making an attack on the flags, where they got an easy shot but failed to score.

Seventh chukker.—A little short of three minutes remained for play. Central India had a run to the flags, and a fine angle shot of Campbell's jeopardised the Hussars' flags, but scoring was averted, though Central India confined play to the Hussars' ground and eventually scored a subsidiary. Off-side was given against the Hussars, and Central India had a free hit, but nothing came of it. The Hussars thus won by six goals and three subsidiaries to three goals and two subsidiaries.

The second game was between the 4th Dragoon Guards and the Ryfle Brigade. Teams: 4th Dragoon Guards: Mr. Hunter, 1; Captain Bell 2; Mr. Lloyd, 3; Captain Carew, back. Rifle Brigade: Mr. Bell 1; Captain Gosling, 2; Captain the Hon'ble Morris, 3; Mr. Creed, back. Umpires: Major Kirk and Captain Fraser. The fortunes of war have not been without effect on the 4th Dragoon Guards, for three of their splendid team are in Africa and Lloyd alone represents the successes of the regiment on the polo field. A hard one as he is in himself, he could not steam the tide of the Riflemen, all four of whom played a good combined game. They were always in their places and were on the offensive for the greater part of every chukker, and though Lloyd played brilliantly he lacked the support of his team who are not sufficiently drilled yet, but few expected the Dragoons would suffer so great a defeat as they did.

First chukker.—For nearly full time the Riflemen confined play to the Dragoons' end, where the latter were kept actively on the defensive and the Rifles had a corner hit, but through the failure of this Lloyd by splendid driving ran to the opposite end and scored a goal. Score: Dragoons one goal to love.

Second chukker.—After the throw in the Dragoons had threatened the Rifles' goal, Gosling ran the ball up to the Dragoons' end, and hit a subsidiary, and soon after the Rifleman scored a goal. Before the chukker ended they had added another subsidiary. Score: Rifles, one goal and two subsidiaries to one goal.

Third chukker.—The Rifles confined play to the Dragoons' end, where they scored a subsidiary and soon, with pretty combined play, Morris added a goal. Fast and even play ensued, but nothing was added to the score, which at the end of the chukker stood:—Rifles two goals and three subsidiaries to one goal.

Fourth chukker.—The Dragoons made a furious onslaught on the Rifles' flags, which was steadily repelled and, repelling relieved the pressure. Then when play was in mid-ground Bell had a clear run, which he crowned with a goal. Later out of hotly contested play by the Dragoons flags Morris hit a subsidiary. Score; Rifles, thee goals and four subsidiaries to one goal.

Fifth chukker.—There was even play up and down the ground, and when the Rifles had the ball in the Dragoons' ground Morris ran it on, and by a long shot hit a goal. The Rifles soon assumed the offensive, and Morris again hitting on hit a goal. Out of hotly contested play in mid-ground, Lloyd got a run and hit a subsidiary.—Score: Rifles, five goals and four subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary.

Sixth chukker.—Play was in the Dragoons end, Gosling in quick succession hit a subsidiary, and a goal, and when sides were changed he added a subsidiary. Bell shortly ran off and hit a subsidiary, and after the ball visited mid-ground Bell hit another subsidiary. Score: Rifles, six goals and eight subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary.

Seventh chukker.—There was fast play in the Dragoons' end but no score, the Rifle Brigade winning by six goals and eight subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary.

WRECKING A MINISTRY.

THE case with which a French ministry is wrecked affords material for a piquant passage in the first of Mr. Richard Whiteing's papers on Paris To-day, as published in the February "Century."

The wrecking of the ministries has become a mere trick, like the spot stroke in billiards, and, in the interests of France, it should be barred. It was a reproach as far back as the Time of Louis Philippe. Murger's Bohemian, on moving into new lodings, orders the concierge to wake him every morning by calling through the keyhole the day of the week and of the month, the moon's quarters, the state of the weather, and "the government under which we live." Amid moderate Republicans, Radical Republicans, Radical Socialists, Socialists dyed in the wool, Reactionary Monarchists ditto, and Rallies, who have graciously accepted the republic under the promise of a reasonable share of the loaves and fishes, there is always sure to be somebody to offend. If you hold the disinterested position of a mere observer, and have access to the lobbies, you may spy the tempest on the horizon when the cloud is no bigger than a man's hand. I have seen M. Clemenceau as storm-hand-in-chief, and M. Clovis Hugues in subcharge of the Cave of the Winds—the latter perhaps with a twitching palm which manifestly itches for its threatened application to another member's face. The cloud bursts as by order; the ministry is laid on its back. Sometimes there is no warning, and the catastrophe comes as by a bolt out of a clear sky. The machine, of course, is no more disturbed by it than the solid rock would be in the like case; but the moral effect is none the less to be deplored. The worst evil is the way in which it uses up the governing men. They get tired of being laid on their backs for nothing, and at every fresh crisis there is a greater difficulty in finding entries for this foolish sport. The positive refusals to serve become more numerous and more embarrassing, and the fear grows that the president will finally have to advertise in the newspapers for a minister. There ought to be a club of ex-ministers, or a monthly dinner of them, where they might meet and compare notes on the futility of all effort to please a people with the nerves.

France will have to watch herself, or she may find this disease incurable. Her misfortune is that she has been taught to live from this part of the organism in public affairs. Her private life is free from all reproach of the kind. There the nation is serious, calculating, close, ever haunted by the melancholy of a too keenly prophetic vision of the possibilities of ill. It must find an outlet somewhere for the mere spiritual waste of its despondency, and, like the rest of us, it has a tendency to dump its rubbish into the public domain. I am convinced that it would be less frivolous in conduct if it were less sad at heart.

THE death is announced of Mr. Edward James Gibbons, of 18, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, and 11, King's Bench walk, who died of fever on Board the *Britons* on her voyage with troops to the Cape. He was a son of the Rev. Benjamin Gibbons, of Kidderminster. Educated at Eton and Oxford, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1884, going the Oxford Circuit, and the Worcester and Gloucester Sessions. He was a captain of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers, and held the long service medal. As captain of the Inns of Court Rifles he had the command of that corps detachment at the Queen's Jubilee of 1897, for which he was granted a medal. Desiring to go out to the war, he resigned his commission in the Inns of Court Rifles, and enlisted as a trooper in the City Imperial Volunteers Mounted Infantry, but he was promoted to the rank of colour-sergeant before embarkation.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in moisture-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

AN M.P.'S IMPRESSIONS OF KHARTOUM.

MR. WALTER HAZELL, M.P., who has recently paid a visit to Egypt and the Soudan at an interesting period of its history, has at various times visited nearly every part of the British Empire, and places where the influence of England is predominant. His latest foreign journey was specially marked by the fact that he was with the Sirdar Lord Kitchener, as Khartoum just before General Buller's reverse in Natal occurred, and was with him also at the time the Sirdar received his instructions to go to the Cape under Lord Roberts. To a representative of "The Daily News" Mr. Hazell has given his impressions of the country, and his views as to the influence of England in Egypt and the Soudan.

Mr. Hazell was unwilling to give a dogmatic opinion upon such a subject based upon a short visit, but he readily stated the results of his observations. He said that he was as far off being a "Jingo" as any Englishman could be, and therefore had no prejudice in favour of glorifying England's intervention abroad. He had, however, returned with a strong belief that England's influence in Egypt and the Soudan was a great power for good, and that it was helping the natives in a way probably unknown before.

THE JOURNEY TO OMDURMAN.

Mr. Hazell was in Cairo at the end of November, when the news arrived that the Khalifa and his Emirs had been killed about 140 miles beyond Khartoum. Thereby the power of the Mahdist movement was finally broken. Up to that time the Soudan was closed against the entrance of civilians, except with the consent of the then Sirdar, Lord Kitchener, by whose courtesy Mr. Hazell visited Khartoum and Omdurman, without waiting until the train service was organized. How and when, by boat and train, he could get there, no one in Cairo could tell, not even the military or the tourist organizations, so he left for his destination, believing that he could get there somehow. The boat traffic up the Nile is organized as far as the second Cataract, which has hitherto been as far as tourists could travel. At this point, Wady Halfa, the military railway across the desert begins. Wady Halfa is an important military depot, and was the base of operations during the reconquest of the Soudan. From this point the absolute military control of the Governor-General of the Soudan supersedes the civil government of Egypt. Large and important as this place is, there is only one Englishwoman living there, and south of it no English lady, save the Duchess of Connaught, had yet reached. What society might lack in numbers, it made up in kindly hospitality, and the travellers found that the military centres, which constitute the whole of the English society, most hospitable.

A CAREFUL EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL.

After waiting here a day a train prepared to start provided with a saloon carriage, called "First Class," but with very third-class arrangements. Paying travellers were such a novelty that officials hardly knew how to deal with them. The travellers were requested to be at the train two hours before it started, so that their luggage might be weighed, and the negotiations for settling this point and for obtaining tickets were like the negotiations for buying an estate. An Egyptian official with profound courtesy seated the travellers before him in a row, like expectant Sunday school boys, and he thereupon made voluminous entries in Arabic, which looks to the uninitiated like shorthand gone wrong. He wished to know the names, occupations, and other particulars, and with great deliberation proceeded to consider the desirability of accepting the fares. What with the fares and the luggage, the total for the party came to about £32 and when English sovereigns —which are the actual gold currency of Egypt—were tendered to him, he weighed each sovereign separately, and rejected any which were in the least light. The proceedings took about an hour and a half, but in the East time is of no consequence. It turned out that there had been serious sweatings of gold to the extent of reducing the value of a sovereign by about 2s., and so a determined effort is made to keep this depreciated currency out of the Soudan.

THE MILITARY RAILWAY.

As the train journey from Wady Halfa to Wady Ramieh (the point the railway had then reached, about 30 miles north of Khartoum) would take about 36 hours and as no refreshments could be obtained by the way, passengers had to provide themselves with bedding, native servants, and a stock of provisions. Paying passengers are few and far between. On the journey up there were five, two pioneer missionaries, a mighty hunter going after big game, an adventurous merchant and Mr. Hazell. On the journey back a few days later, Mr. Hazell was the only paying passenger, the rest being official and military, and therefore, from the revenue point of view, "dead-heads." This military railway is a metre wide, and does not follow the course of the Nile from Wady Halfa because the river makes a great bend of hundreds of miles to the west. By the accident of its having been commenced with materials sent from the Cape, it is of the same gauge as the Cape Railway, though at the time a Cape-to-Cairo Railway was not contemplated. It strikes right across the desert, rejoining the Nile upwards of 300 miles south. There are numbered stations on the desert, because there are no places after which they can be named, and no passengers to use them. They exist merely to provide the engines with water from the wells, and as centres where engineers live who maintain the line and see to the safety of the trains. The life of these officials seems a dull one even in temperate winter, but in the torrid summer it must be still more trying; but there they are at their posts, and doing their duty with the cheerful pluck which carries Englishmen all the world over.

This desert route, which rises in the centre to about 2,000 feet above the sea, shows to the eye nothing but a great waste of sand, brightened by the eternal sunshine and the occasional mirage.

OMDURMAN TO-DAY.

After crossing the famous Atbara Bridge, the train took up a number of open trucks, containing the wives and children of Soudanese soldiers who were rejoining their husbands at Omdurman. They looked well-fed and cheerful, and, according to their habits, comfortable, with their bundles of native goods and chattels round them, and when the train stopped in the night, the eternal strumming of their tomtoms sounded weirdly in the middle of the desert.

After two nights' and the greater part of two days' travelling, the saloon passengers and their food were covered with sand. The heat in the day was considerable, being 95 deg. in the shade, but the nights were cool, and the travellers were not sorry to reach the rail-head and to find the Government boat waiting for them. It waited some time while a court-martial was sitting, and then took the European travellers on to Omdurman, while the natives followed in native boats.

After three hours' steaming, Omdurman on the west bank came in sight. It is a huge city of native houses, which were of the usual Egyptian type, built of Nile mud or unburnt bricks. The outside world sees nothing but a bare wall, perhaps 12ft. high, through which a rude door opens into an enclosure, where the owner keeps his camels, donkeys, sheep or cattle, if he owns any. In a corner of the enclosure is built one or more dwelling-rooms of one storey high roofed in Egypt proper with only stalks of maize or other vegetation to keep out the sun (there being no rain), or in other districts, like the Soudan, where rain does fall, above a layer of matting or stalks is a layer of clay. The higher appliances of civilisation are hard to find. Mile after mile of these native dwellings are clustered together. There are no roads but winding paths of various widths. How many of the dwelling-houses are inhabited no one can tell, as disused houses are allowed to fall into ruins, and others are built elsewhere. The population can only be guessed at, but most of the guesses fix the present inhabitants of Omdurman at about 20,000.

WITH KITCHENER AT KHARTOUM.

After an hour's sail from Omdurman, the party reached Khartoum, where the ruined native houses are being cleared away to make room for a new city, the developments of which Lord Kitchener takes a great interest in. Mr. Hazell found him in the midst of the building operations of the Sirdar's Palace, Government Buildings, and the Gordon College. Native land claims to the soil are respected, but the natives are more inclined to sell their land than to join in building speculations. 1,500 natives are working on these buildings, or laying out a wide avenue, planted with trees, and reaching from the White Nile to the Blue Nile, Khartoum being placed at the junction of these rivers.

The Sirdar was hospitality itself, and discussed with his visitor the situation in the Transvaal with unofficial frankness, but the visitor will not, of course, disclose opinions expressed in private conversation. This was on the Friday evening, and Lord Kitchener then felt sure that he would not be needed in the Transvaal, but the following Sunday morning he was telegraphed for, and with characteristic promptitude, left on Monday morning, to make a record journey from Khartoum to Gibraltar, where he met Lord Robert, and proceeded to South Africa. Lord Kitchener was quite confident about the success of the British arms in the South.

THE SIRDAR'S PALACE.

The Sirdar's Palace, which is a development of the building in which Gordon lived and died, when finished will be an imposing building and ought to impress the natives with the idea that England has come to stay. The Gordon College buildings are gradually rising, and meanwhile there are many sons of chiefs throughout the Soudan who are waiting to be taught there. Why attempts at teaching are deferred until the building is complete, does not, Mr. Hazell says, seem clear, as such a climate does not make a building absolutely necessary. Although the scheme is called a college, for many a long day it must be chiefly an elementary school, remembering how few Soudanese have yet gained the merest rudiments of education. A hospital with 60 rooms is building. At present visitors stay on the steamer unless they are visiting the officers.

THE RULE OF ENGLAND—A MARVELLOUS SPECTACLE.

Since the Battle of Omdurman brought quiet to the Soudan the peaceable development of the country has been the aim of the Sirdar, but the chief result so far has been to get the people to understand that if they sowed, they would reap, and that without danger of being massacred. So much has the country been devastated by the bloodthirsty fanaticism of the Khalifa, that it will need many years of the just and fair government which England brings to get back any kind of prosperity to this sorely tried country. One of the Sirdar's aims is administrative economy. He does not spare himself, and therefore he expects great things from those under him. To administer the country with the smallest grant possible from Egypt was one of his aims. Whether, says Mr. Hazell, economy is not carried too far in some departments, while too much is spent on public building is an open question.

It is a marvellous spectacle to see this great country controlled by about 100 English officers, often without the support of a single English soldier. Still more surprising was it to see Soudanese who three weeks before Mr. Hazell's visit were fighting the last battle of the Khalifa now, having been taken prisoners, had cheerfully changed masters, and were drilled by our officers, and made into capital soldiers. Probably three meals a day under English rule stimulated their loyalty.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF CITIES.

Both Omdurman and Khartoum are transformed in some since their re-conquest. Before them, the seat of a cruel, fanatical, bloodthirsty tyranny; now life, property, and liberty are as secure as they are in London, and visitors can pass through the streets at any hour of the day or night, unarmed and unmolested. The Khalifa's residences are inhabited by English officers. The Mahdi's house is an Officers' Club, with the unmistakable tokens of English refinement. The Mahdi's tomb still stands with the dome destroyed.

A new Mosque has been built, which the visitors saw full of worshippers. Christian services have not been regularly commenced, and whether it would be yet safe for the missionaries to proselytise amongst the Mahomedans was a burning question at the time of Mr. Hazell's visit. Those with most experience said that it was too early to risk the danger of stirring religious fanaticism, which might end in an uprising, in which a massacre of the English officers would be a deadly incident.

No wheeled vehicle had reached these cities yet. A native interviewed had never seen one, and did not know what a wheel meant. As the railway has since reached Omdurman perhaps he is now wiser. The same native, speaking of life in Omdurman in the past, said that he stayed there until the Khalifa took to hanging 50 people a day, when he found it desirable to move elsewhere. The abominations which made the health of Omdurman so dangerous have been swept away, and some of the ruined houses have been cleared to make straight streets. The few traders who are there are Greeks, no Englishman having yet appeared.

THE WOUNDED AT OMDURMAN.

However we may have treated our wounded enemies after the Battle of Omdurman, there is no doubt that we have done well by those who fell wounded into our hands in the battle in which the Khalifa was killed. Mr. Hazell told the authorities he was one of those who were not satisfied that the best had been done on the previous occasion, and therefore he gladly admitted that the Soudanese he saw in a hospital at Omdurman were enjoying care and comforts which they had probably never enjoyed before, and such care that must have astonished the men, who rather expected to be slaughtered themselves in the way they would have slaughtered their wounded enemies.

WHEN LORD KITCHENER MOVES.

The return journey was wonderfully accelerated by the fact that he travelled with the Sirdar, who, he says, makes railways and steam-boats fly in a marvellous way when he moves. Economic developments of the Soudan must, Mr. Hazell thinks, be slow work. Probably much land is capable of irrigation, and can ultimately absorb considerable capital, and provide food for a large population, but progress must be gradual. There is no room for sudden great movements. Even an honest company promoter must move slowly. The unprincipled one is not wanted there on any terms.

Summing up his observations, Mr. Hazell said that trying to get all the evidence he could, both in Egypt and the Soudan, he was certain that, amid the many mistakes and shortcomings on the part of our officers, we were dealing with the people honestly and justly, in a country where honest and just government were before unknown. This alone was a reformation, the extent of which no stay-at-home Englishman could understand. Whether, he added, you test the question by statistics, by population, by finance, or by the personal observation of those best qualified to judge impartially, there could be but one conclusion, and that is that quietly and unostentatiously English influence, under the guiding hand of Lord Cromer and other officials, had brought to Egypt and would bring to the Soudan, freedom, justice, liberty, and prosperity, to which through countless generations they had been absolutely strangers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Deepdale, 1,650 tons, Captain E Peck, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain H Elliott, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s Maria, 2,000 tons, Captain A Fellner, will sail from Victoria dock No. 4 for Japan to-night. Medical examination at the dock at 5-30 p m sharp. The following are the passengers:—Captain J Wildschutt, Mr J H Rankine, Mr W Tomorwick, Mr H B McKerrow.

THE B I S N Co's ss Simla, Captain H Bamber, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf ports, and Karachi, reports having grounded on Rakat-al-Alil, mud bank, after leaving Bushire, but sustained no damage, the vessel having been surveyed at Karachi.

THE Bombay Japan Line s s Kagoshima Maru, 2,701 tons, Captain R Nunoue, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Yokohama (20th January,) with a general cargo, and the following:—passengers Mr and Mrs Kusumoto, Miss Kusumoto, Hon and Mrs W Mitchell, Mr and Mrs Masters, and 3 deck. During the voyage she met with light north-easterly breeze and fine weather. The vessel is consigned to N Y Kaisha.

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STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, FEB. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 22.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia left here for Bombay this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Malpomene, from Bombay, to China left Colombo on Wednesday, the 21st instant, afternoon.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Kagoshima Maru s	Nunome ...	Yokohama, Jan 20.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Istrar s ...	McKay ...	Marseilles.
	Urano s ...	Herberovich.	Shanghai.
23	Nizam s ...	Elliot ...	Calcutta.

The steamer Deepdale Captain Peck, for Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Waddon, for Hamburg, Hull, &c.
" Kagoshima Maru, for Unions and Japan.
" Simla, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka ... 760 Livingstone ... Karachi ... 21-2 M M & Co

MERSEY & THER DRY DOCK.

Shannon ... 2363 tons gross ... P & O Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prindy's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·2s

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m., of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·2s of Greenwich meantime.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE,

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 24th February, 1900.

1. The Squadron will parade at Santa Cruz Station on Tuesday the 27th inst., at 7 a.m. Dress—Marching Order.

Members should travel down by the 6-15, train (Bombay time) from Church Gate, and send out horses the previous night. Fodder for the latter will be provided.

2. The Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the 3rd of March.

There will be a Field day on Tuesday, 27th instant, with other Volunteer Corps. Full particulars will be notified.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness. Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*

The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable.*" The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH

FOR SALE IN BOMBAY BY:—TREACHER & Co., Ld, THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, BAZAAR GATE STREET; POONA:—BEYNON & Co. ISAITPURA, LONAULI, AND BRUSAWAL:—CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 33 to 37, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British India.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BABY LIKES IT

Everyone Takes Cuticura Resolvent.

It is so pure, sweet, and wholesome that young and old may take it with equal pleasure and benefit. Its mission is to cool and cleanse the blood in eczema and other torturing, disfiguring humours, rashes, and irritations, while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, soothe and heal the itching, burning skin, and speedily complete the cure.

N. B.—CUTICURA SOAP makes the hair grow, clears the complexion, softens and whitens the hands, and is the purest and sweetest of toilet, bath, and baby soaps.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. French depot: L. MIDY, Paris. Australian depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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J & R TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK J & R Tennent BREWED IN SCOTLAND PILSENER BEER

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
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Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of *Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged.* Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

NICER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
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Made From
ROBINSON'S
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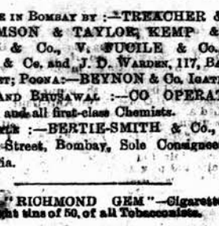
Ideal Milk



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STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.

A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

As editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

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Toilet 'Lanoline' *in collapsable tubes,*
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.

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Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.

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EXTRA QUALITY, EXTRA DRY.
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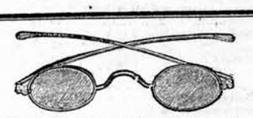

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Eyes are carefully Tested and Spectacles supplied.

Binoculars and Telescopes thoroughly repaired, new lenses placed, well polished and focus adjusted at moderate charges.

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FEMININE

...may almost be called, is more and ...ith every week. It is cut out in ...Cloth which have precisely the appearance ..., and it is used for the trimming of skirts, ...boleros, for sleeves, for toques, and for muffs. ...pink cloth is arranged in this way, with a wide band of the cut, out cloth round the edge, bordered top and bottom with a band of brown fur. The bolero, lightly edged with the fur is made entirely of the cut out cloth, and the crown of the large hat is composed of it. Usually the colour seen through it is either the same as that of the cloth itself, or else it is dead white. Black dresses generally have white, showing through though a very good effect may be obtained by trimming a black cloth gown with cloth lace, lined with black satin or velvet.

Sleeves are as tightly fitted to the arms as it is possible to make them. They still fall over the hand and even in the inner part are cut long enough to entirely hide the wrists. The newest gowns are made without the smallest hint of fulness on the shoulders. Skirts are still very long, even for the street, and they are as tight round the hips as ever, though the pleat at the back takes away the strained effect. Bodices are very elaborate about the neck and shoulders, and the pouched front is becoming almost universal. Even girls sometimes have their school frocks made with a little baggy fulness in front. It is not precisely pretty, but we have grown accustomed to it, and have learned to associate a certain degree of style with this rather extraordinary fashion.

Striped materials are in great favour, and trimmings are arranged so as to give the effect of stripes. A dinner gown of pale green panne has the whole of the front and sides of the skirt made of gathered white or ivory chiffon, the lines of it running perpendicularly. Folds of stitched panne intervene at intervals of three or four inches. The back is one wide pleat of the panne, spreading out like a fan, and forming a short train. In this gown the puffings of chiffon are carried up the front of the bodice, where they end under a trimming made of pale green roses, with black velvet hearts, a touch that gives every emphasis to the lovely shade of pale green. With almost every gown of pale bright colour there should be added some touch of soft blackness, as in velvet or panne. Without it there is danger of insipidity.

By means of such an addition, a difficulty sometimes experienced with evening dress can be got over. With a white gown, white shoes and stockings are considered the only correct wear. But when black velvet bows trim the dress, or a black chiffon sash, then black shoes and stockings may be worn. It is not very convenient to go about in cabs with white shoes or stockings especially when the weather is muddy, so the above plan of reconciling fashion with convenience may be suggested.

The yoke is as much as ever a feature of smart gowns. It is sometimes carried down as far at the back as it is in front, but it is only with the ultra long waisted that this is advisable. It has the effect of cutting the figure across, and of robbing the shoulders of some of their flatness, so far as appearance goes. In front it is quite different, for the very arrangement of this robs the back of its look of straightness, increases the look of soft roundness on the chest. There is some art and skill required in the management of the new pleat at the back of this skirt. At the waist it measures about two inches across. Then, widening gradually, it spreads into sufficient breadth to form a train about two yards wide. That this arrangement requires some practice in dress-cutting will be very readily admitted.

One of the pretty new fashions is to have the belt buckle covered with suede in the natural colour, and ornamented with steel, turquoise, or jet. As suede, mastic, and tan are now accepted as half-mourning when worn with black, the suede belts and pouches to match, dotted with jet or embroidered with black silk, can be added to a black dress. A buckle of the same description makes the whole very complete. Unless the waist is very slim and supple, none but a black belt should be worn. Colour always increases the apparent size.

It is very easy, during the cheap sales, to pick up an inexpensive net overskirt jetted or sequined, wherewith to furbish up a half-worn silk or satin evening gown, whether white or black. There must have been a quite enormous supply of these beaded, shaped net skirts, for they are to be seen in all the drapers' windows marked down to very insignificant prices. It would not be advisable to make a considerable outlay upon them, as their cheapness will tend to make them very common by-and-bye; but for the veiling of a shabby skirt they may serve the turn of the economist. Even if not needed for a skirt, one of these is worth the low price asked just now, if only for draping and trimming low bodices or those of square dinner gowns. They may also be utilised for covering silk blouses of any light colour after the first freshness of these has fled. Pink looks extremely well under jetted net, and also pale mauve, yellow, sky-blue, poppy, and green. Clever fingers can also fashion very dainty elbow-sleeves from the cuttings of one of these embroidered skirts.

People are asking each other what will be the diversions of the coming season. Society, according to prospects, will rather seek a little relief from pressing anxiety than do anything enterprising in the way of pleasure-seeking. Dances being few and far between, and dinners suffering a little from the same obvious reasons, many people by a process of sticking off the impossible have come to the conclusion that musical and game parties will be the chosen expedients with which we may pass a pleasant hour or two in each other's house. Someone has suggested that game parties might be made a splendid feeding force for the War Fund, the gains of "the bank" going to that purpose. That one's losses went to the War Fund would at once be a reconciling factor, a quite sufficient compensation to the patriotic mind. The danger of spreading the gambling spirit would, of course, be raised as an objection to this idea; but, as a matter of fact, if coppers be strictly adhered to no one suffers terribly, and it is surprising even under such simple conditions how much the gains of the "bank" will amount to if a fair number sit down, there being no limit to the number that may play at once. For musical and game parties dress is always on a quieter scale; black frocks in lace and fairy stuffs are quite to the point; and a propos of black gowns, a new tulle is used this season, something between a net and a tulle, as strong as the former and as fine and filmy as the latter. It is only seen in frocks that have come direct from Paris, but it may be had, if not now, at least very soon, in our best shops. Black tulle frocks of this kind are greatly in evidence in the South just now, and are among the favourite evening gowns at the Casino. If carried out really well, no gown may be more charming than a black one. This tulle lends itself to those frothy skirts admirably, falling in dark transparent billowy masses, whilst it is almost proof against tearing, and may be smoothed out with a warm iron time and again. A cape gooseberry-red frock of this tulle with just a little fine web-like old lace about the bodice, was very charming indeed. As a tulle frock is quite a "piece de resistance," one is glad to be told of a tulle that will survive many occasions.

How soon the Louis Seize costume will show itself to any extent is not yet quite certain. The other day, carried out in a soft make of silk, was seen a frock of this "ilk" that was altogether fascinating; that is, for a slight woman. What our stout friends will do under a Louis Seize regime remains to be seen. The fulness on the hips of the costume in question, as is the case with most of these gowns, was balanced by a fichu about the shoulders, which in the case of a day gown would be echoed by wide outlines in the hat. If we seriously take up this latest revival, the toque will certainly suffer, as the broad picturesque hat is simply demanded by the silhouette of the Louis Seize costume. A pointed bodice and aggressive hips would be too awful to contemplate with a jaunty toque. Very possibly strings coming down each side of the broad hat will be revived also, but on these minor details we need not make up our minds too soon.

The long coat with little caps sketched this week is one of the shapes finding so much favour just now on the other side of the Channel, and another indication of a return to the outlines of the Empire period of dress. The caps on the straight coat are newer than the capuchons, which for over a year now have been so pronouncedly modish, and indeed are still much in evidence in the long evening paletot. The oak sketched might be very picturesque in the pastel colourings for spring wear. Grey mastic, and pastel blue are for the moment the colours that suggest themselves, cloth being, of course, the fabric and stitchings the adornment. A picturesque hat in soft felt, corresponding in colour to the coat and simply trimmed with plumes and ribbon velvet strings, would be its harmonious accompaniment, and would compass a charming effect for brides' maids or a wedding-guest, or serve for any one of those functions in which rather a festive day costume is the thing required. A quiet suggestion for folks who don't care about being too previous is offered in the bolero coat costume of the second sketch, in which a collar and waistcoat of the darned netted lace is the adorning element. This old style of lace, has been pleading for a reintroduction for some time, but so far it has been seen little beyond the narrower area of the exclusive costume. For this lace there must be first a netted foundation in fine thread. The pattern is then darned in either silk thread or linen like that of the foundation, the darning thread being coarse, while the foundation thread is fine.

"Pearson's Illustrated War News" beats the American journals hollow in the sensational character of its news and the size of its type: "Lord Roberts cables for 90,000 more men; the Government says 'You shall have them'; 40,000 men to be sent from the Militia Reserves; 50,000 from the Regular Militia and the Valunteers, the Volunteers to be mobilised; the Government calls for tenders for 95,000 suits of khaki; a meeting of the Cabinet called for to-day—Friday; on the threshold of conscription: Every unmarried man between the ages of eighteen and thirty liable to serve for five years." In the "Special" which follows it is observed: "We have it now on the very highest authority that, on the 14th of this month, it will be necessary to put the Militia Ballot Act into force."

One of the most interesting of the countless congresses to be held during the Exhibition will be that of the Alpinists, which is to take place in August, a date that will coincide with the 25th anniversary of the French Alpine Club. The programme of the proceedings of the congress has just been drawn up. It is divided into three sections. In the first Alpinism will be studied from the scientific point of view; the papers read will deal with glaciers, avalanches, and the natural phenomena of mountains generally, and also with such subjects as mountain railways and cartography. The second will busy itself with the practical side of climbing, with guides, cabins, and refugees, the organisation of excursions, Alpine outfits, and kindred matters. In the third section the artistic and picturesque aspect of the question will be dealt with; for instance, mountain photography will be discussed, and the manners and customs, the legends and languages of the inhabitants of the Alps and the Pyrenees will be studied. A special feature of the congress will be public lectures illustrated by the cinematograph.

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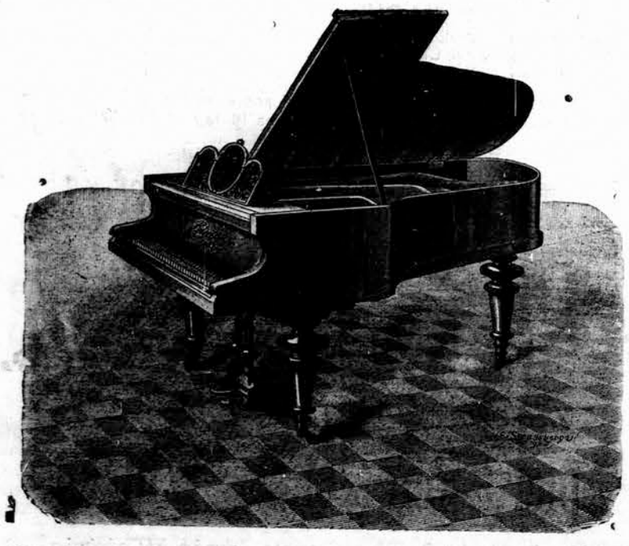

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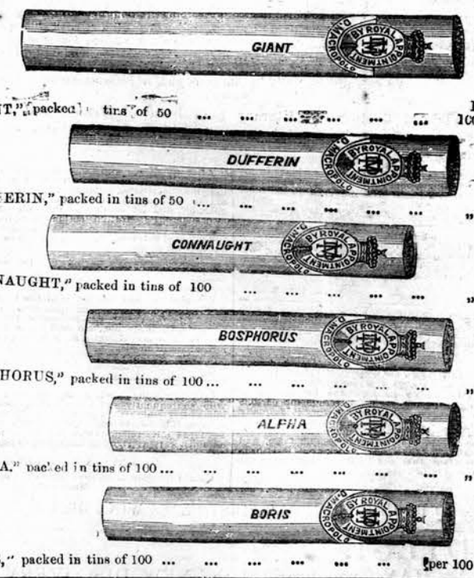

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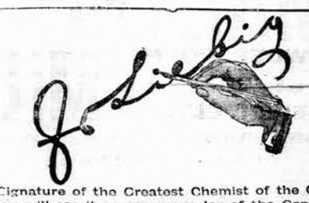

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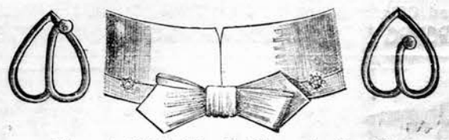

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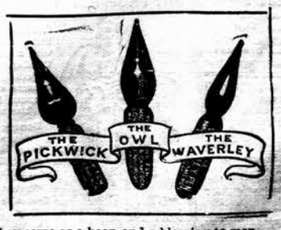

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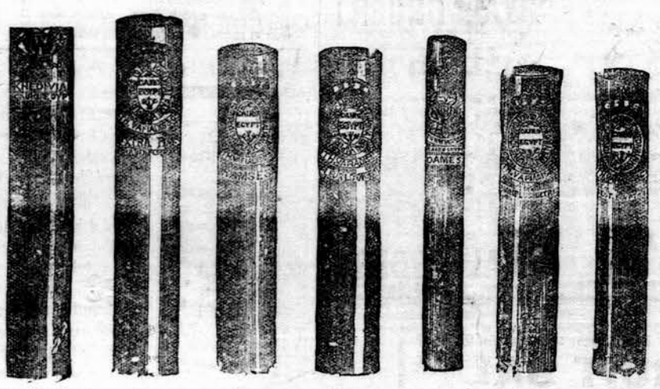

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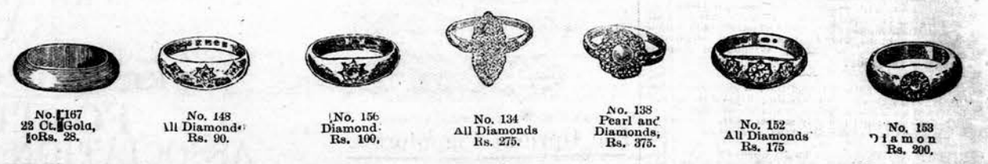

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